New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

A Train Thrown Off the Track of the New-York Central Railroad—Several Persons Injured.

SYRACUSE, Friday, July 20.

The night express train going west on the Central Railroad, ran off the track at 12 o'clock last night, about three miles west of this place, owing to some villains having misplaced a rail. Mr. DAVIS, of Springfield, Mass., had a shoulder broken; HENRY STEARNS, the conductor, was badly cut and bruised about the head and face; Mr. HARRISON, the engineer, had an arm broken; and a number of others were more or less bruised, but none seriously.

The President of the New-York Central Railroad offers a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of this outrage. The cars were not much broken, and the track was sufficiently in order this morning to admit of the trains running as usual.

Rescue of Slaves at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 20.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, a prominent Abolitionist, and five negroes are having a hearing to-day before Judge KANE, in the United States District Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. They are charged with forcibly enticing and carrying off, on Wednesday last, a female servant and her two children, the property of Col. WHEELER, of North Carolina, our Minister to Central America, as he was about leaving here for New-York.

The testimony is quite voluminous. The party were under the *leadership* of WILLIAMSON. The prisoners are positively identified. Charges of perjury and contempt of Court are also embraced in the case of WILLIAMSON. *The Court held him in* $5,000 bail for a further hearing. The other prisoners were committed to jail in default of bail.

Southern Mail Items.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 20.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last are received.

DANIAL CALLAHAN, the principal in the Corduroy-alley tragedy, was executed in that city on the day previous.

The steamboat *Wade Allen* was burnt at Mobile on Sunday last, and one life was lost.

Col. BISSELL has so far recovered from the sickness which detained him at Washington, as to permit of his leaving for his home in Indiana.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 20.

Judge GILCHRIST, of the Court of Claims, is prostrated by severe diarrhea; there has, consequently, been no session of the Court of Claims to-day.

General ECHENIQUE, Ex-President of Peru, has arrived here.

The thermometer stands at 91° in the shade.

Explosion of a Locomotive and Loss of Life.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Friday, July 20.

On the Vermont Central Railroad, last night when near Milton, the engine of a passenger-train exploded and was completely demolished. Among the ruins, the dead bodies of the engineer and fireman, and Mr. BRUSH, the conductor, were discovered. It is not known if any more lives were lost.

A Collision on Lake Ontario—A Schooner Sunk and Five Lives Lost.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 20.

The steamer *America*, of the International Line, when opposite the Genesee River this morning, ran into the schooner *Emblem*, of Wilson, cutting her in two. Five of the crew, including the captain and mate, and one passenger, all of the *Emblem*, were drowned. The *America* was uninjured.

Liquor Case at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Thursday, July 19.

Judge MORRIS, of New-York, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* here, to-day, for a man under arrest for selling liquor. The warrant for the arrest was issued by County Judge MCKEAN, and the *habeas corpus* is returnable to-morrow.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 18.

The steamship *Black Warrior* has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 15th inst., but the news is unimportant.

New Route to Schooley's Mountain.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Friday, July 20.

A new road to this place from New-York will be opened on Monday next, via the New-Jersey Central Railroad and Hampton.

The America Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 20.

The steamship *America* arrived here at 4, and sailed again at 5½ o'clock this morning, for Liverpool. She was detained a little by the fog.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Friday, July 20—P. M.

We were visited with a very refreshing rain this forenoon, and the weather continues cloudy, with a fine easterly breeze. The thermometer stands at 73° in the shade.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 19.

The weather is most intensely hot here. The thermometer is at 96° in the shade.

PHILADELPHIA, *Friday*, July 20—9 P. M.

The weather has been very sultry here during the day. A storm commenced at 6 o'clock this evening, which decidedly cooled the atmosphere.

SARATOGA.

Alarm of Fire—Reappearance and Marriage of Col. Burr—The Fashionable Season.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA,
Thursday, July 19, 1855.

We had an alarm of fire here this morning, which created a good deal of excitement. The bathing establishment of Messrs. WHITE, CLARK & Co., just opposite Congress Spring, took fire at about 6 o'clock. The building, you know, is very close to the South wing of Congress Hall, and for the moment it was supposed that the hotel itself was on fire. Of course a grand consternation ensued. Men ran and women screamed. Some began packing their trunks, and others threw their dry goods from the window unpacked. But the locality of the fire was soon ascertained, the flames were speedily extinguished, the nerves of the ladies were quieted and everything resumed its former state.

My publication of the facts connected with the disappearance of Col. CHARLES BURR has had the effect which I anticipated,—it brought him back to Saratoga; and since his return, a full corroboration of all my statements has been received. His protracted absence was not of his own volition, nor for his own pleasure, as his attendant, Mr. COLE, assured you it was. He was kept away against his will:—letters addressed to him by his friends here were intercepted:—attempts were made to induce him to embark for Europe, and very extraordinary steps were taken to prevent his return to Saratoga. The object of all this manœuvring was to prevent his fulfilling an engagement of marriage, which, it was feared, would interfere with the anticipated disposition of his large property. He saw my first letter in the DAILY TIMES, and thus became aware that his absence created uneasiness here; and he learned from the second that letters had been sent which had never reached him. He insisted, therefore, upon returning, and was married yesterday, at the residence of JOHN R. PETERS, Esq., of your City, on [illegible], to Mrs. MARY S. BEACH, the lady to whom he was formerly engaged. MRS. B. is a daughter of the late Col. SAMUEL YOUNG, and well known in fashionable society here for her beauty, wit and social accomplishments. I understand that, previous to the ceremony, Col. BURR gave her a marriage settlement of $200,000. They are now absent on their wedding tour:—but as the Colonel is now in the care of a party who has a different sort of interest in him from that of his former attendant, his new "disappearance" will probably create no particular sensation.

The thermometer stood at 90° in the shade at seven this morning. What it will be at noon, I dare not guess.

The hotels are full to overflowing; but though there are hundreds at each, it is universally remarked that gayety tempered with sobriety reigns among all. The world is certainly progressing, for these people are the representatives of all parts of the world, and they are here under less restraint than anywhere else, and yet everything goes on decently, and in order.

But this is a luxurious life which it would not do to live always. Music in the morning, to allure us from slumbers to the shady groves—music at dinner, to promote digestion—music in the evening, in the dancing saloon, and moonlight serenades to soothe you to rest. He must be a grumbler who has anything to complain of; and so abundant are the means of enjoyment that I cannot spend time in writing long letters.

Q. Q.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Governor Reeder's Message to the Kansas Legislature—Its Recognition of Slavery—Movements of the Pro-Slavery Party—Federal and State Legislation.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday July 19, 1855.

GOVERNOR REEDER's message to the Kansas Legislature seems to produce very little sensation, but is in fact a very important document. He recommends to the Legislature the recognition of Slavery as an existing institution of the Territory, and advises them to regulate it by temporary laws. This covers the whole ground contended for by the South. They say the Constitution carries Slavery into all the Territories. Governor REEDER declares, as far as his official recommendations can do, that Slavery is already there, without saying how it came there. The regulation of Slavery of course implies the prior existence of Slavery. This precludes any question of the introduction or exclusion of Slavery. No question against Slavery can now come up in any other form than that of its abolition. The Governor, therefore, has done his utmost to decide the struggle against the North, by fixing upon all the advocates of free institutions the stigma of *Abolitionism*. The term "Abolitionist" is well understood in the United States as a conventionalism employed to brand a man who desires to *abolish*, not liberty or law, religion, marriage or the family tie, not morality, virtue or any social obligations essential to individual happiness or public prosperity—but *Slavery*; and the term includes within the range of its denunciation not only the opponents of Slavery as an existing institution, but all who favor its legal exclusion from territory yet free from its touch. Europeans do not understand this, and naturally suppose the Abolitionists of the United States to be a vile sect who have brought upon themselves hatred and proscription by open hostility to the principles of free Government, and who wish to abolish what the rest of the world agree in considering venerable and sacred.

Governor REEDER has joined the enemies of the Free States, and may now be considered, for all practical purposes, as the most useful ally of the opposite party in Kansas. He is now in such entire complicity with STRINGFELLOW, ATCHISON, JEFF. DAVIS and PIERCE, that it can scarcely be doubted that his reasons for speculating in half-breed lands will be found entirely satisfactory, and he will be permitted to retain his place.

REEDER states that the population of Kansas is 8,500. This represents a voting population of about 1,200, yet four months ago the Missouri mob alone gave nearly 3,000 *votes*. The whole infamous farce of squatter sovereignty is now nearly played out, and to use an expressive Westernism, it is coming out at the same hole it went in at. It was conceived in fraud and deception; it was nurtured in bribery and corruption; it was developed in ruffian violence, and it now returns to its authors through the low executive trickery of Gov. REEDER.

The final resolutions of the Missouri Convention of Slaveholders are important, and suggestive of serious discussions in other arenas. The Convention recommends the State Legislature to pass prohibitory laws designed to exclude the products of Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut and Michigan, who have passed laws to impede the execution of the Fugitive Act. This proposition will probably not be acted upon in Missouri, and would have little or no effect if it were adopted. So far as commercial favors are concerned, Missouri is under very important obligations to the coterminous Free States, and takes for consumption very few of their products or manufactures. But the suggestion will be received with different feelings in the more southernly Slave States, and was doubtless intended for effect in Virginia, South and North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, &c. The doctrine of retaliation, limited non-intercourse, and co-relative topics, are destined to receive very thorough discussion in the Legislatures of those States and these Missouri resolutions will be the text for them, and, indeed, probably had their origin in longer heads than any who figured at the meeting of hair-brained zealots who sent them forth. For myself, I have no doubt whatever of the result of this agitation. The proposed retaliatory laws will be passed, and they will be enforced precisely so far as their enforcement may be found for the interest of the States which enact them. That such State laws would be pronounced unconstitutional if brought to the constitutional test, the judgment of the Supreme Court, is almost certain. But they will never be brought to that test. Their administration will rest entirely with the State Courts. No appeal will be permitted from their decisions. In that respect these acts would stand upon precisely the same footing as the laws prohibiting the admission of free negro sailors into South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, which having been passed for police purposes, and being deemed essential to the social security of the communities they are designed to protect, are upheld and executed against all remonstrance—*though flagrantly and admittedly unconstitutional*—and in derogation of the rights expressly secured by the Constitution to the several States and their citizens.

This is a state of facts which will also apply, in some measure, to the Massachusetts personal liberty law—an act of *doubtful constitutionality*, but which is worthy of the Revolutionary history of that ancient and noble Commonwealth. In that act she has taken the initiative in asserting for all the North the reserved rights of State sovereignty against the unconstitutional usurpations of the Federal Government. It is a very serious question whether a State is bound to confine herself within strictly constitutional means of redress against the naked power of the Federal Government, exercised in wanton defiance of the Constitution. But whatever may be the better opinion on that abstract issue, there is no doubt that in the end *the Massachusetts law will be upheld*. It can only be declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, and it will never get to that tribunal; and, as to any chance of the repeal of the act, the attempt might as well be made to repeal the Fugitive Act in Congress.

What will be the effect of this hostile legislation, it is not easy to foresee. The ties of commerce, are, I think, overrated as bands connecting the parts of this Union. To me it appears clear that the Northern States would never have entered into this Confederacy for merely commercial purposes, and accordingly, it seems evident that they would not leave it if deprived of the advantages of that sort which it has been supposed to confer. On the other hand, the South will not hesitate to take away *from the North* any real commercial privileges which they believe the Union to confer, the instant that they can benefit themselves by doing so, whether in the Union or out of it.

The Union has not been awakened by the *unconstitutional* laws against free colored Northern citizens, nor is there any good reason to believe that the Union would be placed in jeopardy should any Northern State Legislature decree the unconditional nullification of the Fugitive Act within its limits. On the contrary, as I believe all Federal legislation on Slavery to operate within the States without the concurrence of their *Legislatures* to be unconstitutional, pernicious and dangerous to the public peace, I believe that the Union would be greatly strengthened by such a proceeding, and I heartily wish to see it.

AQUIDAY.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

The Free List.

There still continues to be free trade in liquor, and a steady demand for the "imported." Old topers inform us, however, that they have not as yet discovered any change in the quality. It is rather strange that so many of those found drunk on Thursday try to get out of their unpleasant predicament by pleading "sun struck." Notwithstanding their protestations of innocence, they were sent to prison ten days, where they will be able, for a short time at least, to keep cool.

The following is the list of yesterday's sobered inebriates:

THE TOMBS.

Before Hon. Justice Bogart.

NEVER WAS DRUNK.

John Murphy, of No. 16 Wooster-street, got his liquor at the Atlantic House, Canal-street; never was drunk before, and never intended to get drunk again.

Patrick Higgins lives in West-street, but don't know the number; drank liquor in several groceries in Washington and West streets, but did not keep count of the places.

WOULD LEAVE THE CITY.

John Lunn, a stranger, has no fixed place of abode; would leave the City if it pleased his Honor, right away; don't know where he got his liquor.

PLOWS THE OCEAN.

James Riston, No. 7 Hamilton-street, plows the ocean for a living; went out last night to get a horn or two; after imbibing the same he was arrested. Can't tell where he got it.

George Thompson lives at the Iron House; can't tell where he got his liquor.

SUN-STRUCK.

Rose Haughton lives in the Bowery; drank no liquor last night, consequently could not be drunk.

A COOL RETREAT.

Eliza Gibson, Madison-street, drank at the corner of Duane and William streets, at Mr. Frost's.

FERRY-BOAT LIQUOR.

John Gregory, No. 163 West Broadway, got his liquor on board of one of the ferry-boats coming from Staten Island.

WOULDN'T SWEAR.

Bridget Loughlin refuses to be examined under oath. Committed till she becomes more communicative.

ESSEX MARKET.

Before Justice Welsh.

Jane Barry, of Williamsburg, got her gin in Hester-street.

WAS AT A PARTY.

Peter O'Hara, No. 73 Varick-street, got his liquor at a party where he had been having a good time. Peter, it seems, was still laboring under the belief that he was enjoying himself among his friends in the street, when taken into custody by his friends.

PUNISHING HIS WIFE.

Bridget O'Shaughnessy, No. 237 Monroe-street, was arrested on complaint of her husband Mike. Mike, she alleges, indulges, himself, in a "drop of the crature," occasionally, and neglects the family.

DOMESTIC LIQUOR.

John Smith, Thirty-sixth street, got a little of the liquor which intoxicated him at his own house; where he got the rest he can't say.

Mary Ann Hughes, Pearl-street, Brooklyn, can't say where she got her liquor.

SUN STRUCK.

Wm. Hobson, Lewis-street, is positive he wasn't drunk, only drank one glass of brandy in Mulberry-street, was overpowered by the heat.

Andrew Carr, of Staten Island, indulged in a drop in Broome-street.

A BOTTLE OF ALE.

Wm. Charles, no residence, no home, lives all 'round, just as he finds it necessary to shift his quarters; became intoxicated on a bottle of ale.

WAS TREATED.

Mary Riley has no particular home to live in; got her beer from a house-keeper.

AS NEAR AS HE COULD.

Francis Murray is a wandering minstrel; a traveler; got his liquor in Fifth street; can't go any nearer the spot.

MERCER-STREET LIQUOR.

Laurens Stevens, No. 335 Stanton-street, was down in Mercer street, and had two drinks of pale wine and brandy; don't know who gave it to him.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

Before Justice Brennan.

ONLY A LITTLE.

Patrick Cunningham, No. 100 West Sixteenth-street, was a little intoxicated when arrested, but don't know where he got the liquor.

Patrick Connelly, Port Ewen, was intoxicated when arrested; drank two glasses of beer on the corner of Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue; don't know where the other glass was obtained.

A SUPPOSITION.

Richard D. Smith, No. 54 Barclay-street, supposed he was intoxicated at the time of being arrested; cannot recollect where he became intoxicated.

PAST RECOLLECTION.

Mary Morgan, Thirtieth-street, near Third-avenue, was drunk when arrested; got some liquor in a friend's house; sent a little girl after the brandy she had drunk; don't know the name of the person of whom the brandy was purchased; don't know anything about the importation of the liquor.

William Derbeshine, No. 87 Mulberry street, was drunk last night. Drank several glasses of beer; can't tell the house where he got it from.

Martin McGunnis, Dutch Hill, Fortieth-street, was tipsy last night. Couldn't tell what he drank nor where he got the liquor.

William Boswell, No. 155 West Twenty-eighth-street, acknowledged being drunk when arrested, but could not tell where he had procured his rum.

Elizabeth Smith, Forty-first-street, was drunk last night; drank brandy; a woman gave her the stuff and she drank it; didn't buy it.

SUN-STRUCK.

John White, No. 11 Bedford-street, was not intoxicated; was sun-struck; did not drink any liquor.

IMPORTED.

Mary Hipton, No. 127 Twelfth-street, started at 12 o'clock to walk from the City to Carmanville, and did not touch any liquor until she arrived there; bought some brandy at a grocery store, and was told it was the "imported" article; drank three glasses.

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

James Trainer lives nowhere; is a citizen of the world; acknowledged being drunk; don't know what kind of liquor he drank, nor where he purchased it; don't know anything about it.

The First Liquor Case in Richmond County—Curious Dispensation of Justice—Great Excitement Around the Jail Yard.

During the past week an exciting Liquor case, under the new Prohibitory Law, was brought before the authorities of Richmond County, Staten Island, which is their *first* attempt at prosecution since the act went into effect. It seems a jolly old German, named Godfrey Mutzer, residing on the top of the hill, in the town of Castleton, had incurred the displeasure of a neighbor, who complained of Godfrey to the "Overseer of the Poor," setting forth that some *kegs*, used for Lager Bier, were seen to be taken into Mutzer's little farm-house.

The necessary proceedings transpired before Justice Wells, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Mutzer, which was executed on the 17th inst. As the alleged culprit was a man weighing some 280 pounds, with great physical power, it was deemed expedient for two constables to effect the arrest. The officers being aware that Godfrey was in the City of New-York, they quietly awaited the arrival of the steamboat; and as Mutzer was stepping off the plank he was seized by each shoulder. This action was all a mystery to the German, for he was unable to speak the English language.

Fortunately his son came up, who speaks a little English, and interpreted to his father to the best of his ability, what the "grabbers" had him in charge for. The prisoner was finally taken *before* the Justice of the Peace, and summarily convicted of violating the "*Act for the prevention of intoxication, pauperism and crime.*" To almost every question the Justice asked the accused, he replied yes, evidently not knowing what it meant, and when arraigned to say whether he was *guilty or not guilty, he answered in the affirmative*, and was fined $50 and the costs, to stand committed until paid. Bail was offered for the prisoner, but the Court refused it, and he was locked up in the County Jail for the night.

On the following morning the services of George W. Bushnell, Esq., were engaged, who took the matter in hand, *and in the space of an hour or two*, Mutzer was once more enjoying his liberty. The Counsel applied to the Justice, and desired an examination in the case.

Justice Wells replied—"The prisoner pleaded guilty, Sir, and has not paid his fine."

Mr. Bushnell—Yes, sir, your Honor, I heard that was so; *but it is alleged that the prisoner did not intend to* plead guilty, and is not aware that he did so plead. He is unable to speak or understand the English language. He said, your Honor will perceive that the complaint is not sufficient in law to authorize the issuing of a warrant for the arrest of defendant; viz: there is no allegation in the complaint that the defendant sold any liquor *in violation of the Prohibitory Law*, nor did he plead guilty to selling domestic liquors.

The argument was of no avail upon Squire Wells, and Mr. Bushnell obtained the liberation of his client by giving bail for an appeal to the General Sessions.

When *old* Godfrey was led to the Jail there was great excitement around the place among men, women and children, who had assembled there to see the first man locked up under the Maine Law. The Liquor Dealers' Society of the county have made ample arrangements to help their members out of the scrape.

The Buffalo Liquor Case.

In the case of the People *vs.* James Simpson, *indicted for selling ardent spirits in violation of the* Prohibitory law, heard on the 19th inst., Judge BURROWS charged the Jury, that the law was an existing and binding statute of the State of New-York; said that the Jury had nothing to do with the constitutionality of the law. The Jury were told to retire, upon which Mr. Fithian arose and requested the Court to charge the Jury that the attorney for the people must make out his case affirmatively, and the Jury are not to presume anything. That the counsel for the people is bound to prove to the satisfaction of the Jury that the liquor sold was intoxicating; that the Jury shall not presume the liquor was intoxicating.

This the Court declined to do, and the counsel for the defence excepted.

The Court charged, at the instance of the District Attorney, that malt liquors and distilled liquors are intoxicating drinks, and that brandy is intoxicating liquor as matter of law.

The Jury retired at 11 o'clock.

The Jury came in at 12 o'clock with a verdict of guilty.

Sentence is suspended from day to day. Counsel for defence gave notice of appeal.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE JOSEPH WALKER CASE.

Highly Interesting Testimony.

Meeting of the Special Committee.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, July 20, 1855.

Present: Aldermen ELY, Chairman; Aldermen VOORHIS and VARIAN.

Dr. Rockwell, Resident Physician, sworn: He said, that the notice he received to attend the meeting of the 5th of May was in the usual form, and the meeting was held between 12 and 3 o'clock; some one told him the Mayor had something important to bring before the Board, but he did not know what it was; was not aware of the *Joseph Walker* matter until presented in meeting; had no conversation with the Mayor in regard to it; a quorum was present; the Mayor said the vessel had been raised to the surface, and was very offensive and that it ought to be removed before warm weather; his attention had not been called to it officially as Resident Physician, as being detrimental to health.

Question—Was your action based wholly on the representations made by His Honor the Mayor? A.—It was.

Q.—Do you know why the resolution directed it to be done in conjunction with the Street Commissioner?

Alderman ELY—The reason I ask is, that last year when I was a member of the Commission of Health we used to have all this work relating to Health, done by the City Inspector?

Witness—I don't recollect; my impression is that the Comptroller was invited in order to have the money paid from the proper account, and the Street Commissioner because the City Inspector complained last year that his appropriation was exhausted, and it was desirable to avoid it in this case. This is mere expression of opinion; I never heard any person complain that their health was affected by this wreck.

Jesediah Miller, Health Commissioner, sworn—He corroborated the last witness. In giving my vote I felt that the Mayor had shown himself efficient, and I was convinced that if he undertook to raise the vessel it would be done, and therefore I was determined to support him, although I did not examine the words of the resolution very closely; had never heard that this vessel was prejudicial to health previous to 5th of May; I had given very little thought as to the sanitary condition of the matter; I would have opposed it had I known anything wrong was to be done to the City treasury.

Thomas K. Downing, City Inspector, sworn—Received notice to attend meeting in the usual *form*; never had my attention called to this matter *officially*, as dangerous to public health; never examined the vessel.

Q.—Was all you overheard relative to her jeopardizing the health of the City learned from the Mayor's representations at that meeting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was any paper presented to the Commissioners of Health to substantiate the declaration of the Mayor? A.—No, Sir. No petition or communication ever came to my knowledge; the Mayor offered the preamble and resolution with a little explanation.

Q.—Is it not very unusual for any matter to be ordered to be done as a sanitary measure out of your department? A.—I believe it is, *Sir*. The law makes it the duty of the Inspector.

By Alderman Varian—Was the Street-Commissioner the proper officer to do this?

A.—I should rather regard that it is the duty of the City Inspector, although it might be legal for the competent authority to order it be done by any other department; by the adoption of these resolutions, I did not understand at the time that any officer of the City Government would have to remove her; I knew nothing about any contract; I understood from this action that if the Mayor was in doubt as to his power, this was to strengthen him, but I had no thought or knowledge of this being confirmatory of any previous contract or arrangement; I have been City Inspector about two and a half years.

Q.—Have you ever during that time known any movement, strictly a sanitary one, made through any other Department than your own? A.—I don't remember any; there may have been; the cause that influenced me in voting was that from these representations of the Mayor, I thought if she was bare at low water she might become detrimental to public health. The Mayor said if anything was wrong he would "assume the responsibility."

Charles F. Barnes, sworn—Knew about the Joseph Walker when she was burned; my attention was called to her on 23d of April; after a long statement the witness said that finally he made proposals in writing to the Underwriters, that he would raise the vessel if they abandoned all claims to her; while settling the preliminaries, he understood on the 25th of April that the Mayor was receiving proposals for the work; he called on the Mayor, and sent in an estimate, agreeing to raise her for $3,500 at his own expense; was told to call on Monday, the 30th; did so, and the Mayor then informed him that he had given it to Mr. Walter R. Jones, and that Mr. Jones wished to see me; I saw him on same day, and entered into a contract.

Q.—Did you ask the Mayor if your proposals were made satisfactorily? A.—He read it and I asked him if he wished it altered, or wanted security; and I think he said if anything more was required he would let me know; he made no objection to it; he gave me to understand certainly that the form was proper and unobjectionable; I have not been annoyed by any stench or putrefaction arising from that ship or cargo.

Q.—What were the soundings around the ship when you commenced? A.—In some places 25 and 30 feet, and up and into the ship, from 10 to 20 feet, except the bows; some barrels and parcels of cotton came up at the bows and were placed on the dock, and no offensive smell arose therefrom; I have no fear for my health in raising the ship.

Witness here submitted his contract to the Committee, and said that he had no objection to having it published; Mr. Jones and I had some difficulty, and we had a new contract drawn, by which I took in Mr. Dodge as a partner; we averaged from seven to ten men to work on the wreck, and never heard of any complaint of stench; in fact, the men eat their victuals in the framework around the vessel; my own boys bathe there because they say it is the cleanest slip on South-street; the Mayor gave me a letter to Captain Dickens, of the Fourth Ward, to order the Dockmaster to have obstructions removed from the wreck, so that I could go to work; we expect to raise her in three or four days to the surface of the water; it will cost more than we anticipated.

Q.—Do you suppose a man could raise that wreck for $1,000? A.—If he had the aid of the Lord Almighty or the spirit rappers, he might.

Daniel E. Dodge, Ex-Alderman of the 2d Ward, sworn—I was introduced to Mr. Barnes by Mr. Libby, about the 5th or 6th of May. He said he had a contract to raise this vessel and wished me to go in with him. He said that four chains were under her, and he supposed the city would give something; I understood I was to have half what the city might give; I saw Mr. Jones and then consented, but when that contract came to be executed, I spoke about the item the City was to give; *Jones said it was not understood what the City* would give; I think this was somewhere about the 4th of May; from those representations of the uncertainty of what the City would give, it was agreed to be left out of the contract; we commenced driving piles on the 15th of May, and got ready to raise her on the 2d of July but found that the chains were defective; I found there was a contract with Jones by calling on the Mayor some two or three weeks after I commenced operations; I then said to the Mayor that the property was liable under the law, and it placed me in an awkward condition, and that I should not have signed the contract if I had known it. Jones told me there was about 300 bales of cotton in her, but *I have since been informed that it has* been removed by Capt. Lewis; I then spoke to Jones about the contract, and both he and the Mayor said that he (the Mayor) had released all right and title to the ship and cargo as far as any claim the City might have; the Mayor said he did not expect reimbursement from any source whatever, all he wanted was the ship out of the way. *The Mayor* insisted emphatically on two occasions that he would make no claim on the vessel or cargo from any source whatever for taking her out; I consulted Mr. Cutting, and he agreed with me that the Mayor had no right to release the claim; Mr Jones told me there were no claims against the vessel, but I find there are claims of Benson and others; I have no bond of indemnity; Jones never agreed to give me any of the money to be paid by the Mayor; I have spent upwards of $4,000 in getting the vessel out; I don't know whether I will take any action under the Admiralty laws, it is in the hands of *Mr. Cutting*; *I don't expect any of the money Jones* will get, and I think I will take the ship out when the law directs me to do it.

Q.—When you made your contract was it expressly agreed that you waived any money that Jones might receive from the City? A.—Jones said that he didn't know that any money would be given; if I had known he had that contract with the Mayor I should have been a madman to sign my agreement. I understood from Jones that he had a release from every one, but I find that the underwriters have not released their claims. *Mr. Frost, agent of the John G. Coster Estate*, called on me and said that he should claim wharfage to the amount of $10 per day; he spoke of it as a case to be compromised; there will probably be $3,000 for wharfage.

Q.—Have you ever discovered anything about the ship or cargo offensive to health? A.—No, Sir; it is an idle idea to think of such a thing; I don't apprehend any difficulty on the score of health when the vessel is raised if the grain is promptly removed; if the owners have abandoned the ship the City will be liable for the wharfage; I think I shall come out third best, unless I go under the Admiralty laws; no part of the cargo can be less than fifteen feet from the surface of the water, except a little of the cotton.

Walter R. Jones, sworn—I made a contract with the Mayor.

By Alderman Ely—Did the Mayor relinquish in that contract all right, title and claim, to be reimbursed for any money, or moneys, that he, in behalf of the City, had engaged to pay you for the removal of the *Joseph Walker*? A.—Yes, Sir; all claim for reimbursement from the City, *as all claim the City might have against the ship or cargo, or Underwriters, is released.*

Q.—Did he distinctly inform you that the City relinquished all claim against any party that had any interest in the vessel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he distinctly inform you that the City would make no reclamation upon anybody for this expense? A.—*Yes Sir; and he assigned over to me any claim the City might have by virtue of any law or laws, against any party or parties for reimbursing the City for this expenditure of $12,000.*

Alderman Ely—I wish to ask you rather a delicate question, which you may answer or not as you choose. I wish to know whether at the time you made this bargain in behalf of yourself individually, or was there an understanding that if the bargain was carried out some other party or parties were to share in the—the—the—

Jones—"Plunder?" [Laughter.]

Alderman Ely—Well, as you have used it, I'll say plunder?

Mr. Jones—No, Sir.

Mr. Jones then gave a statement of his connection with the matter. He said that, about the 20th of April, having occasion to go up South-street, on business, he stopped at the wreck; and while returning from it, he met Capt. Thompson, who told him that a petition to have the vessel raised had been sent to the Mayor and Common Council, and that they were about to take some action in regard to it. After some conversation, he left him, and before getting to his office he met Mr. Lane, (Lane & West.) Mr. Lane said that he had hired that slip, and wished the Common Council would have her removed. I then told him I was personally acquainted with the Mayor, and would use my influence with him to have speedy action taken. I then wrote a letter to the Mayor. He sent for me, and said that he had a large petition before him complaining of it as a nuisance; that he had conferred with the *Street* Commissioner and Comptroller, and had decided to remove the wreck in connection with the City authorities and was empowered to do it. This was the 25th of April, and previous to my making any bids; he said he had received several estimates; I said I should like to put one in, and he replied "If you put one in as low as any one else I will give it favorable consideration." I know Mr. Van O'Linda; he is associated with me; *I knew he was going to make an estimate*, but did not know the sum; *I knew it was a little over mine.* [Laughter.] To Alderman VARIAN—*There* is no contract except what is embraced in the correspondence and the bond, but the Mayor will execute one when I require it, although the papers I have are all sufficient; *I was to give a bond for $50,000 that the ship would be removed but have not done it*; I have only signed this one bond for $8,000; I assigned my contract to R. L. Lane, of No. 77 South-street, as he was interested with me, being one of the sureties; Mr. Jones denied the statements of Mr. Conden, and said that the Mayor never, to his knowledge, agreed to pay one half and he (Jones) the other of the $250 Conden had spent, and never heard the Mayor say so; all I told Conden, was that I would assist him to get his money; I never intimated to him that he would get paid by the City; also, Mr. Conden never made out his bill to me; I did tell him to make out his bill to the Mayor and Common Council.

A letter of Mr. Jones to the Mayor was here read substantiating his account.

The contract between Mr. Jones and Mr. Barnes which had been presented to the Committee here, caused some altercation.

Ex-Alderman Dodge asked that it be not allowed to be printed for the present as it might endanger his rights; and also because it was a private contract.

The following is the

AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO THIS DAY BY WALTER R. JONES AND CHAS. F. BARNES.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1855.

I, Charles F. Barnes, do hereby agree to raise, float take out of the slip, for said Walter R. Jones, the sunken ship, *Joseph Walker*, together with the cargo in said vessel, and to transport the vessel to a safe and convenient place within the City limits, and there to discharge the cargo; or if the said Barnes deems it best to discharge the cargo in whole or in part on the dock, or into vessels at the pier where said ship now lays sunk, to be at his own option, he is to have that privilege; the said Barnes hereby binding himself to do and perform the above job within ninety days' from this date, otherwise this agreement to be void. In consideration of the said Barnes performing the said work or job for said Jones, the said Jones agreed that said Barnes shall receive 50 per cent. on the net sales of said ship's hull and materials not attached to her; also, that said Barnes shall receive 62½ per cent. upon the net sales of all the cargo into said vessel, which the said Barnes may cause to be saved. It is further agreed that said cargo shall be disposed of at public auction immediately after it is discharged and ready for sale, and that said vessel shall be disposed of in like manner. It is further agreed that if the said Barnes raises and floats said vessel, so that the cargo may be landed within 30 days' time from this date, the said Jones is to pay him the sum of $500 in cash in addition to the above. It is hereby further agreed that any and all claim or claims for wharfage, which the said vessel, owners or underwriters are legally liable that each of the parties to this agreement is to pay the equal one-half. It is hereby further agreed, that said vessel and cargo shall be disposed of under the directions of said Jones; and that said Jones is to be entitled to two and a half per cent. commission on the net sales thereof. It is further agreed, that if the owners of said pier allow any sum or sums for the removal of said hull and cargo from the ship, such sum or sums to be equally divided between said Barnes and Jones. It is further agreed that said Barnes shall have the sole control of the work which is to be done under his direction for the space of ninety days, as herein provided for. It is also agreed and understood that said Jones is not to be liable for any charges, costs and expenses which the said Barnes may incur; neither shall the said Barnes have any claim or claims, on said vessel and cargo until the job is performed, as herein provided for.

WALTER R. JONES, (Seal.)
C. F. BARNES, (Seal.)

In the presence of
EDWARD H. ALBRIGHT.
GEORGE M. CONE.

The Committee adjourned until Monday at 3 o'clock.

Dismissal.

Mr. FRANCIS WHEELOCK, charged with having forged a check for a large amount on the St. Nicholas Bank, was on Thursday discharged from arrest by Justice OSBORNE, the complaint against him not being sustained.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Official Dispatches on the Malakoff Assault.

French and Russian Accounts.

THE HANGO DIFFICULTY.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

INTERESTING FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

The Cunard steamship *Canada*, Captain JUDKINS, arrived at Boston at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and her mails (dispatched in the early train) reached New-York at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Letters from Paris state that there is reason for believing that instead of adopting the slow approach of sap and mine, as was generally believed just after the 18th ult., the Allied Generals have determined to deliver, and that speedily, a general assault on the works. The German telegraph brings word of an expedition to Odessa, but it is not likely that the Generals of the Allied Armies will reduce their force before Sebastopol at this juncture. Large reinforcements are leaving France, preceded by a considerable number of officers of high rank to take the places of those who have fallen in the recent engagements.

A letter from before Sebastopol, [illegible], in the *Sémaphore* of Marseilles, says:

"An important movement has taken place lately in the army. General Bosquet, who, by the orders of General PELISSIER, had gone on the 15th (two days before the great attack) to take the command of the troops encamped on the Tchernaya, returned on the [illegible] to [illegible] the high ground, where he is once more charged with the important attacks on the right.

"An order of the day has now changed the names of the White Works and Mamelon Vert, the latter being called the *Brancion Redoubt*, and the former the Lavarande Redoubt, after the names of the two brave generals who were killed in them respectively."

A dispatch from Barcelona, dated the 9th inst., says:

"The strike of the workmen continues. The opposition is a passive one. The [illegible] of the [illegible] at Barcelona have been [illegible]. The military remain faithful. A deputation had been sent to Madrid."

The bark *Ashby*, with coal from Liverpool, was destroyed by fire on the 30th ult.

The *Times* city article, dated Friday evening, says:

"The English funds opened steadily this morning and subsequently manifested a tendency to improvement. Bank stock experienced an improvement of 1 per cent., owing to the announcement that a branch is about to be established at the West End of London. Notwithstanding the active demand [illegible] at this period money is very abundant in the Stock Exchange as well as in the Discount Market. The French and English Governments had agreed to guarantee a Turkish loan of £5,000,000. Gold continued to be sent to Paris, but not in large quantities. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £130,451."

In addition to our own correspondence, published below, we make copious selections from European journals.

FRANCE.

The Late News from the Crimea—Parisian News—Mr. Greeley's Return—Fourth of July in Paris.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 5, 1855.

The dispatch of Gen. PELISSIER, giving a detailed account of the assault upon Malakoff and the Redan, was published in the *Moniteur* yesterday. From this, and from reliable private sources, I gather the following points, from which it will be seen that the defence was conducted with immense ability and address, while the attack was both slovenly and confused:

First—The Russians were aware of the precise moment at which the assault was to be made. The nature and the vivacity of the bombardment indicated clearly enough that an assault was to follow, but we are not told how the Russian commanders learned that the hour was 3 in the morning. This shows conclusively that the Allies will never find the enemy off their guard.

Second—Gen. MEYRAN mistook a fusee discharged from the Mamelon, for PELISSIER's signal, to be sent up from the Lancaster battery. His division therefore marched to the attack before the other two, and the Russians consequently had a divided and successive assault to repel, instead of a united and simultaneous onset.

Third—Gen. BRUNET was not ready when the genuine signal was given, and was actually twenty-five minutes behind MEYRAN, who was himself a quarter of an hour in advance.

Fourth—Malakoff and the Redan, the two works specially to be assaulted, had pretended, the evening before, to be so badly used that they could no longer reply to the enemy's fire. Both PELISSIER and RAGLAN were completely deceived; the former says: "It is possible that these works had not really suffered as much as we had the right to suppose they had, from the effects of our artillery." The armament of Malakoff had been changed during the night, and pieces adapted for grape had been substituted for the long range cannon of the day before.

Fifth—During the night, the Russians had sunk the ditch lining the exterior of Malakoff a couple of feet, and the French scaling ladders were found at the critical moment, to be considerably too short!

Sixth—The Russian fleet locked up in the harbor, which PELISSIER had given us to understand was radically damaged, did the Allies the most serious injury. One letter says that there were spots in part of Malakoff, which the fleet rendered positively impassable; "nine men out of ten were swept away by its plowing fire."

Seventh—There were 20,000 men under arms behind Malakoff alone, with 30 field pieces, besides the armament of the bastion itself.

Eighth—A battery of terrible power was unmasked upon the assaulting columns.

PELISSIER recognizes and acknowledges all these errors and misconceptions. He says that "with Spartan coolness and *ensemble* in the attack, the object might have been attained; but an inconceivable fatality defeated our plans." He speaks of the success and the address of the movements of the Russian fleet. Lord RAGLAN never saw in his life such discharges of grape, and that, too, from works that had been reduced to silence the night before! The Russians, having learned that 23,000 men were to be employed against them, were ready to send 40,000 of their own into action.

Thus, the assault has been made; and at the moment of commencing the attack, not a single individual in the allied camp doubted for an instant of its success. What are the inferences to be drawn from its *failure*? In answering this question we must remember that the death of Lord RAGLAN seems to have been hastened, if not determined, by the defeat, and that LOUIS NAPOLEON, having withdrawn to a country seat near Versailles, is living in isolation, and, as may be easily believed, in alternate fits of rage and despondency.

The inferences are, evidently, that the Russians can never be taken unawares; that, as the London *Times* declares, they have agents in the heart of the Allied camp; that they are more than a match for the French and English in those ruses de guerre which neutralize the best advantages of valor, number and position; that their resources are

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still unbeaten; that their invention is yet [illegible]; that there is neither lack of provisions nor of ammunition; and that the regular fortifications [illegible] will be defended with [illegible] the vigor which characterised the defence of the [illegible] or of the heights of Alma or the Valley of Inkermann. The Allies have suffered a severe defeat; have undergone a sudden and violent shock, and are laboring under a natural disappointment, and under what is much worse—the consciousness that they have overrated themselves and underrated their enemy. Pelissier was [illegible] famous for prudence, and he has now lost a portion of his credit for sagacity. Another charm has also been destroyed—the happy influence of famous anniversaries. Louis Napoleon is especially superstitious on this point, as is well known. The 18th of June was the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and was chosen, and indeed [illegible] for, in order that a victory gained in common, might obliterate all old grudges, and [illegible] at least for present purposes, any yet active [illegible]. The anticipated victory was a disastrous and even disgraceful defeat. A Russian asked an Ally, during the truce for the burial of the dead, if the English and French Generals were not drunk during the assault.

It is unlikely that we receive any further tidings of import from the Crimea under three weeks at least. Indeed, it is more than probable that during the [illegible] months of July and August, the heat of the season will condemn the invaders to forced inaction. Lord Raglan received the last honors the day before yesterday. From the wording of Pelissier's dispatch it is impossible to tell whether he was buried or sent home. There have been no obituaries, no elegies, or even eulogies upon the deceased General in the French press; he was not very highly appreciated, and is not very deeply regretted.

The Emperor announced yesterday, to a select official society, that he desired more men to wage the war with, and would not only advance the annual levy of 1856, but would take 140,000 men instead of 70,000. He went on to say that he would also take the slight sum of 750,000,000 francs with which to pay these men and others; and that in order to meet the interest upon this and the two preceding loans, he would tax the country to the amount of 70,000,000 a year. All of which he begged the legislators who listened to him to authorise by their vote; and all of which the legislators are doing as I write.

The loan and the levy being old stories, I need not dwell upon them; but the taxes deserve a word. One is an augmented duty upon alcohol in all its forms; another is an augmented fingering of the receipts of the railroads. The Government has hitherto taken 3 per cent. of the fares of travelers,—it will now take ten. In consequence—to mention the immediate effect—a passenger from here to Havre will pay something like fifty cents more for his fare! The third and last is the restoration of the *decime de guerre*, or war tax of ten centimes. Ten centimes, or two cents, will be added to all the existing indirect taxes. The country will grumble and submit.

In Paris there is nothing of any great interest. The Chamber is pretending to discuss the measures proposed for carrying on the war with renewed activity, and is preparing to vote them. The *decime de guerre* meets with some opposition, and a proposal from a member to suggest to the Government the propriety of a tax upon speculations at the Bourse, instead, met with great favor. But as the Government calculates to realize from the decime, fifty-two millions a year, it is not to be supposed for a moment that any substitution will be taken into consideration. Before the next steamer sails, Louis Napoleon will be authorized to borrow, to levy and to tax.

Horace Greeley returned to Paris night before last, having left his family in Switzerland. He is ready to take his trial, and intimates his intention of giving very earnest battle. In fact, had it not been for this circumstance, he would not have returned to the city at all.

The Fourth of July was not celebrated in any general way yesterday. Notice had been posted at Livingston & Wells', and at the American Lobby at the Crystal Palace, that an interesting mode of spending the day would be to visit the tomb of Lafayette, and the house of Franklin. This idea was acted upon, and about 40 Americans met at the Cimetière Picpus, at noon. The guardians were evidently prepared for the visit, and were profusely polite. Speeches were made by Dr. David P. Holton and Wm. McMurray, Esq., to which no opposition was made by the police. One American, however, thought proper to withdraw, if there was to be any speaking. At the close, a collection was taken up for the guardians, with which they were highly satisfied. The company then dispersed, without visiting Franklin's house at Passy, some five miles distant. At the Crystal Palace, Mr. Vattemare got at an old Declaration of Independence, nailed it up in a conspicuous place, with a label announcing what it was underneath. No one took the slightest notice of it. Marshall Woods, Esq., one of the three American Jurymen—in the Fine Art Department—gave an elegant dinner to about forty gentlemen. There was also a good deal of private hilarity and isolated patriotism about town, but nothing calling for description here, or in any way deserving the title of a public or general celebration of the day.

The series of English representations of Shakspeare came to an untimely end last night. Wallack laid his situation before both Ristori and Rachel, and intimated that their aid would be very useful to him and his company, who really needed assistance. Ristori promised her aid; Rachel declined giving hers. The last performance took place last evening—*Ristori playing Francesca da Rimini*, and Wallack *Shylock* of Venice. Shakspeare has thus needed and obtained the support of *Silvio Pellico*. "*Hamlet*" was played, some nights ago, to an audience of 150 persons.

Rachel, though unwilling to perform for the benefit of any one else, has been very anxious to perform for her own, before her departure, and has finally arranged the matter with the Minister of State. *She gives six representations, and will do* her best to recover her lost ground. All her efforts will be unavailing: the counter-current is too strong for even our own Jewess to stem.

The Government dramatic prizes for 1854 have been awarded during the week. M. Serret's "What Will the World Say?" and M. Dennery's "Harpies of Society," have received $600 and $400 respectively. I spoke of both their works at the time of their production.

Dick Tinto.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Condition of Spanish Politics—Troubles of the Government—Mr. Perry's Letter—Comments of the Spanish Press.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Paris, Monday, July 2, 1855.

I was just about to make up a letter for you with the news received by correspondence from Spain, when I was agreeably surprised by receiving a visit from a young Spaniard whom I have known for years, and who is a fine specimen of the true Spanish character. He is one of those honorable men in Spain called "progresistas," little instructed in complicated policy, but of sound and equitable judgment, well acquainted with all his country's faults, and desiring the improvements which are only to be met with in ours. The United States are for him the *ne plus ultra* of civilization; how often have I laughed at his enthusiastic approbation of all our doings. He arrived as I have told you for the purpose of seeing the Exposition, and I hastened to ask him all about the state of affairs in Spain.

It appears that things are in a very bad state there; when he left Madrid the Government was in a most deplorable state. The Minister of Finance had presented a plan for relief, which produced so much laughter in the Cortes, that he himself was obliged to join in it, and the session concluded thus. On account of this mirth he sent in his resignation, but General Espartero, tired of Ministers, Cortes, and everything else, decided also to retire, and there was much trouble on this account. There had been also meetings (informal) of the Deputies, for the purpose of a vote of censure against the Government. What for, with or without a vote? The fact is the Ministry are routed. The remedy is difficult; it must be a more decided and firmer march onward; more liberty, more like our laws, as my Spanish friend says. Don Alfonso Escalante has been appointed in place of Señor Cueto, as Minister of Spain to the United States; he is a warm friend of Espartero's.

The Spanish press, *en masse*, are occupied with the subject of our compatriot Mr. Perry's letter to the President, which has been republished there. The democrats say that they have been deceived by Soule, for he told them that he did not wish to purchase Cuba for the purpose of launching them in sedition against the Government—the revolution of July—and they now clamor against him and in favor of Perry. The *Tribuna*, which before defended Soule; the *Soberania Nacional*, the organ of Orense, who was in the beginning with Soule; the *Novedades*, a very popular paper, and the *España, Occidente*, and *Diario Español*, papers in the "Moderado" interest, and lastly the *Clamor Publico*, which also once favored Soule. By all these articles, which I may probably send you to-morrow, you will see that the Spaniard had made it a point of honor not to do anything with him, and on the contrary, to praise and extol Perry, whom they say had "worked for America without insulting Spain." The Spaniards are so susceptible that they are very difficult to manage in diplomatic questions. I, who recognize the eminent talents of Mr. Soule, his general knowledge and his fertile imagination, still can understand that he has been perfectly mistaken in the line of policy pursued by him in Spain. It is impossible that the Spanish people would raise this universal clamor of approbation of Perry and reprobation of Soule if it were not true that the latter, in spite of his eminent talents, had been mistaken in his line of policy, and that the former, despite of being comparatively unknown, had known how to make himself liked and respected.

In Paris we are acquainted with all the particulars of the arrangement of the *Black Warrior* affair, and it is rather astonishing that it should have been so soon obtained by Perry. We knew that the difficulties with which he was obliged to struggle, were well nigh insurmountable. The settlement of the *El Dorado* and Thompson cases are also discussed, and it must be confessed that Perry has been of great service to America.

Yours truly, An American.

THE WAR.

General Pelissier's Account of the Battle of the 18th of June.

Headquarters, before Sebastopol, June 22.

Monsieur le Marechal: After the capture of the exterior works on the 7th of June, I rapidly made arrangements for constituting them the basis of our attack upon the enclosed space of Karabelnaia. We armed them with powerful artillery; the Russian communications and *places d'armes* were adapted for our use; the ground and the dispositions for the combat were studied in detail; and the allied armies divided their task. The English were to force the Great Redan; and we on our part were to carry the Malakoff batteries, the Careening Redan, and the entrenchments that cover this extremity of the suburbs. It is superfluous, Monsieur le Maréchal, to enhance in the eyes of your Excellency the consequences which the successful issue of such an operation would have led to. Since our last success the attitude of the enemy and the enthusiasm of our troops promised victory. There was no motive for procrastination.

By agreement with Lord Raglan, on the 17th, we overwhelmed the place, and especially the works we had resolved to carry, with a crushing fire. The enemy soon ceased to reply from the Malakoff and the Great Redan. It is probable he wished to spare his batteries and reserve his fire, and that he did not suffer so much as we supposed from the effects of our artillery.

Be that as it may, the superiority of our cannon confirmed us in the project of attacking on the 18th June; and during the preceding night we made all the arrangements necessary for effecting our general movement by break of day.

Three divisions were to take part in the combat—the divisions of Mayran and Brunet, of the second corps; the division of D'Autemarre, of the first. The division of the Imperial Guard formed the reserve.

The division of Mayran had the right of the attacks, and was to carry the entrenchments that extend from the battery of the point to the Careening Redan.

Brunet's division was to turn the Malakoff on the right.

D'Autemarre's division was to manœuvre on the left, in order to carry this important work.

General Mayran's mission was difficult. His first brigade, commanded by Col. Saurin, of the 3d Regiment of Zouaves, was to issue from the Careening Bay ravine, at the spot where the aqueduct is, to proceed along the left slope of the ravine by defiling as much as possible from the fire of the enemy's lines, and to turn by the gorge the battery of the point.

The second brigade, under the orders of General de Failly, was to endeavor to act on the right of the Careening Redan. It was supplied with all the means for scaling.

The special reserve of this division consisted of two battalions of the 1st Regiment of the Voltigeurs of the Guard. All these troops were stationed at an early hour at their posts.

Brunet's division had one of its brigades in front and to the right of the Brancion Redoubt, (Green Mamelon;) the other was in the parallel to the rear and the right of this redoubt.

An analogous disposition had been made for D'Autemarre's division; the brigade of Niol in front and to the left of the Brancion Redoubt; the brigade of Breton in the parallel behind.

Two batteries of artillery, capable of being worked *à la bricole*, were placed behind the Brancion Redoubt, so as to be brought to bear on the enemy's positions, if we succeeded in taking them.

The division of the Imperial Guard, forming a general reserve for the three attacks, was concentrated behind the Victoria Redoubt.

I had chosen for my post the Lancaster Battery, and it was thence I was to give the signal, by means of star rockets, for the general movement. Notwithstanding great difficulties in the ground, notwithstanding the obstacles accumulated by the enemy, and although the Russians, decidedly informed of our projects, were on their guard and ready to repel the assault, I may be permitted to believe that if the attack could have been general and instantaneous along the whole extent of the line, if there had been suddenness and unity of action in the efforts of our brave troops, the object would have been attained. Unfortunately such was not the case, and an inconceivable fatality caused our failure.

I was still more than 1,000 metres from the spot where I was to give the signal when a brisk fusillade, mingled with grape shot, told me that the action had been seriously commenced towards the right. In fact, shortly before 3 o'clock, General Mayran thought he saw my signal in a bomb with its flaming fuse that had been fired off from the Branchion redoubt. He was informed but to no purpose, of his mistake.

This brave and unfortunate General gave the order to commence the attack. The columns of Saury and De Failly dashed forward at once. *The first rush was magnificent; but hardly had* these heads of columns advanced when they were assailed by a shower of balls and grape. This overwhelming grape came not merely from the works we wanted to carry, but from the enemy's steamers also, which arrived with full steam on, and manœuvred with equal good fortune and skill. We, however, must have inflicted some damage on them. This prodigious fire arrested the efforts of our troops. It became impossible for our soldiers to march forward, but not one made a single step in retreat. It was then that Gen. Mayran, twice hit already, was struck down by grape shot, and compelled to give up the command of his division.

All this was the work of a moment, and General Mayran had been already carried off the field of battle, when I gave the signal from the spot I had reached of the Lancaster battery. The other troops then engaged in order to support the premature movement of the division on the right. This valiant division, disunited for an instant by the loss of its General, rallied promptly to the voice of General de Failly. The troops engaged, supported by the 2d battalion of the 95th regiment of the line, and one battalion of the Voltigeurs of the Guard, under the orders of the brave Colonel Boudville, kept firm near a ridge, where the General placed them, and maintained their ground with intrepidity. In the meantime, being informed of this situation, which might become critical, I gave orders to General Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely to send four battalions of the Voltigeurs of the Guard, taken from the general reserve, to the succor of this division. Generals Mellinet and Uhrich marched with this fine troop, rallied what was scattered in the Careening Ravine, and came up with their solid support to General de Failly, by occupying the bottom of the ravine.

General Mellinet repaired in person to General de Failly's right, with a battalion of grenadiers, which had been attacked the evening before to the guard of the ravine, and was very useful to him by securing his right.

The central attack had no better success. General Brunet had not yet been able to complete all his arrangements when the cluster of rockets that were to serve as the signal, burst in the air. For twenty or five-and-twenty minutes all the right had already been prematurely engaged. Nevertheless his troops marched with resolution, but their valor failed under the steady fire of the Russians, and against unforseen obstacles. At the outset, General Brunet was mortally wounded by a musket ball in the centre of his chest. The flag of the 91st was broken by a ball, but it is needless to add that these glorious fragments were brought back by this brave regiment.

Gen. Lafont de Villiers took the command of the division, and confided that of the troops engaged to Colonel Lorencez. These kept steady while the rest of the division occupied the trenches, to be prepared against the eventualities of the contest.

On the left, General d'Autemarre had not been able to engage before Brunet's division; besides, he could not account for the hurried fire of the musketry he heard in the direction of the Careening Bay. But at the signal appointed for the assault he let loose with impetuosity the 5th Foot Chasseurs and the 1st battalion of the 19th Regiment of the line, who, by keeping along the crest of the Karabelnaia ravine, reached the entrenchment that connects it with the Malakoff Tower, scaled this entrenchment, and thus entered the enciente itself. Already the sappers of the engineers were planting the ladders for the remainder of the 19th and 26th Regiments, whose General, d'Autemarre, was hurrying on the movement behind his valiant head of the column. One instant we could believe in success. Our eagles had been planted on the Russian works. Unfortunately, this hope was speedily dissipated. Our Allies had encountered such obstacles in their attack of the great Redan, and they had met such a fire of grape that, in spite of their well-known tenacity, they had been already compelled to make a movement of retreat. Such was the spirit of our troops that, despite this circumstance they would have pushed on and continued to charge home the enemy; but the want of simultaneous action in the attack of our divisions left the Russians free to overwhelm us with the reserves and the artillery of the great Redan, and the enemy lost not a moment to direct against our brave Foot Chasseurs all the other reserves of Karabelnaia.

Before such imposing forces, the Commandant Garnier, of the 5th battalion, already wounded five times with gunshot, endeavored, but in vain, to hold the ground that had been won. Obliged to retire before numbers, he recrossed the entrenchment. Gen. Niol rallied his brigade, reinforced by the 39th of the line; they wished to attempt a fresh offensive movement in order to ensure the success of this new effort, and on word being sent by General d'Autemarre that his reserve was reduced to the 74th of the line, I sent him the regiment of Zouaves of the Guard; but on the arrival of these veterans of our African wars, the movement no longer having the unity so desirable for a coup of this vigor, with one single division unsupported either on the right or on the left and cut up by the artillery of the Redan, against which our Allies were suspending their attack, I did not fail soon to perceive that every favorable chance was exhausted. A fresh effort would merely have occasioned a useless effusion of blood. It was half-past eight. I gave orders in all directions to return to the trenches. This operation was effected with dignity, much order, and coolness, and without pursuit of the enemy on any one point. A part of the Russian trenches still continued even to be held by our men, who got away in succession, nor did the enemy venture to profit by his advantages and attack them.

Our loss has been great; we took care from the very commencement of the action to remove most of the men hit by the enemy. But a certain number of these glorious dead remained stretched upon the glacis or in the moats of the place. The last honors were paid them on the following day.

Besides General Brunet and General Mayran (*the latter succumbed last night,*) we have to regret an officer beloved and appreciated by the whole army, the young and brave de Laboussinière, a lieutenant-colonel of the artillery, killed while ascending the slope of a trench crowded with troops, and while repairing with one of his batteries to the Brancion redoubt. It is a heavy loss; there was much promise about him. A great many brave superior officers were struck down while setting the noblest example. Staff officers, regimental officers, fulfilled their duties worthily, and the soldier was admirable everywhere.

We had 37 officers killed and 17 taken prisoners, 1,544 non-commissioned officers and privates killed or missing, 96 officers and 1,644 men conveyed to the ambulances on the evening of the 18th.

Many wounds considered very severe are far from being so dangerous as was at first believed. The bearers of these honorable scars will shortly reappear beneath their colors.

These losses have neither quenched the ardor nor abated the confidence of these valiant divisions. All they ask is to make the enemy pay dearly for that day. The hope and desire of conquest are in the hearts of all, and all reckon that in the next struggle fortune will not disappoint valor.

Pelissier.

Russian Account of the Attack on the Malakoff and the Redan.

The *Invalide Russe* says:

We have just received the following detailed report from Aide-de-Camp-General Prince Gortschakoff of the assault of the French on the 6th (18th) of June, on bastions 1, 2, and 3, and Kornileff, of the line of defence of Sebastopol, and of their repulse by our troops.

The enemy having resolved to make a decisive attack on our left flank, opened, on the 5th (17th) of June, at 3½ o'clock A. M., a "fire of hell" against the fortifications of the Karabelnaia Faubourg (*sections 3 and 4.*) For two consecutive hours all their batteries fired almost uninterrupted broadsides. On our side we kept up a quick fire in return. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at a given signal, the besiegers opened a heavy fire against our right flank. The fire, which was now opened *along the whole line of our defences, lasted till an* advanced hour of the evening.

At dusk, and throughout the night, the enemy threw shells and rockets into the town, into the roadstead, and the north side. A steam-frigate, which had left the allied fleet at the same time, fired broadsides into the roadstead and against the town. The greater portion of its projectiles fell into the sea without touching our ships.

This terrible cannonade and incessant bombardment did not prevent the brave defenders of Sebastopol from actively repairing the damage done to the works; despite a terrible front and flank fire, the works were successfully completed, the guns which had been dismantled replaced by new ones on every point, and on the morning of the 6th (18th) of June we were perfectly prepared to receive and drive back the enemy.

In the night between the 5th and 6th (17th and 18th) of June, to be prepared for an assault, our troops were disposed as follows on the left flank of our line of defence.*

Bastion No. 3, and the neighboring batteries, *were defended by the Second Brigade of the 11th* Division of Infantry, a regiment of the Briansk Chasseurs, and a battalion of reserve, consisting of men of the Minsk and Volhynia Regiments.

In the Korniloff Bastion and in the Gervais Battery there was the first brigade of the 9th Infantry division and the Sevsk Regiment of Infantry.

In Bastion No. 2, the Vladimir Regiment of Infantry and the first battalion of the Souzdal Regiment; another battalion of the same regiment was drawn up along the curtain between Bastion Korniloff and Bastion No. 2. Bastion No. 1 was occupied by the Chasseur regiments Krementchoug and Prince of Warsaw.

The general reserve of troops who defended the works of the Karabelnaia Faubourg consisted of the 1st brigade of the 11th division of infantry, with 16 pieces of field artillery of the 11th and 17th brigades.

On the 6th (18th) of June, at daybreak, the enemy in a dense chain, supported by strong reserves, attacked simultaneously Bastion No. 1, the fortified barracks between Bastions 1 and 2, Bastion No. 2, the Korniloff Bastion, Bastion No. 3, and the so-called Gribok work, situate on the right of the Pérésyp; the enemy entertained the hope of forcing a passage somewhere along this long line of defence.

The number of troops they brought to the assault was 35,000 men, without counting their distant reserves. The French advanced on the right flank and centre, the English on the left flank.

The besiegers, provided with ladders, fascines, and sappers' tools, advanced rapidly to the attack. Despite the heavy fire of grape and musketry we poured into them, their columns advanced, reached our ditches, and commenced scaling the parapets.

But the line of the intrepid defenders of Sebastopol never swerved. They received the daring assailants with the points of their bayonets, and threw them back into the ditches. The enemy's columns then threw themselves on the Gervais Battery, entered it, drove out the battalion of infantry in charge of it, and, following in pursuit, occupied the houses nearest the Karabelnaia Faubourg from the Malakoff Mamelon to the bay of the docks.

The success of our adversaries was not of long duration. Lieutenant-General Chrouleff, the vigilant chief of the line of defence of the Karabelnaia Faubourg, ordered up a reserve of 600 riflemen to the curtain between Bastions 2 and Korniloff. When the enemy had passed through our line near the Gervais Battery, Lieutenant-General Chrouleff, placing himself at the head of a company of the Sevsk Regiment of Infantry, which was returning from a *corvée* and taking with him a battalion of the Poltawa Regiment, led them to the charge.

These troops, reinforced in good time by five companies of the Yakoutsk Regiment, and later by a battalion of the Yelets Regiment, routed the French, and, having driven them out of the Gervais Battery, pursued them into their own trenches, putting the stragglers in the rear to the bayonet. The company of the Sevsk Regiment distinguished itself by its intrepidity during the combat.

On all the other points of the line of defence the troops, animated by their commanders, Rear-Admiral Panfiloff and Major-General Prince Ouroussoff, fought with exemplary courage, and drove back the assailants.

Our batteries on the north side, and our steamers, which swept the enemy's columns at every point upon which they could bring their guns to bear, contributed considerably to the success of this brilliant affair; the *Vladimir* in particular, commanded by Captain Boutakoff, approached repeatedly the entrance of Careening Bay, from which point it swept the enemy's reserves.

The heroism and disregard of danger of the garrison of Sebastopol, in which all, from the General to the private, fought with most extraordinary daring and intrepidity, are above all praise. Among those who most distinguished themselves, in addition to the Commander of the garrison, Aide-de-Camp Count Osten-Sacken, and his colleague, Admiral Nachimoff (who so valiantly direct the whole defence of Sebastopol,) I must mention Lieutenant-General Chrouleff, to whom the chief honor of the day is due, as commanding the whole of the line attacked; Rear-Admiral Panfiloff, who drove back the assault on Bastion No. 3; Major-General Prince Ouroussoff, who defeated the assailants between Bastions 1 and 2; the Chiefs of Sections and Naval Captains De Kern and Perelischine; Major-General Youferoff, Col. Goleff, Lieutenant-Colonel Malefsky and Captain Boutakoff.

Our losses during the bombardment of the 5th and 6th (17th and 18th) of June, and during the assault, consist of 1 superior officer, 4 subalterns, and 530 men killed; 6 superior officers, 42 subalterns, and about 3,378 men wounded.

Among the brave defenders of Sebastopol we have unhappily to deplore the loss of some distinguished officers. Thus, the brave Captain Boudistcheff, of the Navy, was killed. Among the wounded are, Major-General Zabarine, the gallant Captain Yourkovsky, of the Navy, commander of the fourth section, (seriously;) the captain of naval artillery of the Korniloff Bastion.

The loss of the enemy, whose columns were exposed to a most terrible fire of grape and musketry, is very considerable; the removal of the dead which took place on the following day, at the request of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Allies, at six in the evening, is a proof of it. The number of corpses was so considerable that the French had not sufficient stretchers to *carry them off*, and the officer intrusted with the duty requested us to bury those they could not remove.

Such is the recital of this unexampled exploit of the garrison of Sebastopol, which after nine months of siege, and three terrible bombardments, repulsed the desperate assault of the enemy, occasioned them an immense loss, and with heroic devotion is still ready to meet any new attempt on their part.

The *Invalide Russe* adds:

To complete this report, a telegraphic dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff announces that up to the 9th (21st) of June nothing of importance had since occurred before Sebastopol, or any other point of the Crimea.

The Hango Affair.

The following is a translation from the French in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the letter addressed by Admiral Dundas to the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian troops at Helsingfors:

On Board Her Majesty's Ship Duke of Wellington, Off Seskar, June 15.

Sir: I take advantage of the first opportunity to communicate with you respecting what I have just learnt from the commander of her Majesty's ship *Cossack*. He complains to me that the officers and crew of one of the *Cossack's* boats, while landing with a flag of truce with the intention of putting on shore some Russian subjects, whom we did not wish to retain prisoners, having captured them on board some coasting vessels which the cruisers under my orders had taken and destroyed, were cruelly put to death on the 5th instant, at Hango-Udde by the troops stationed there.

The *Cossack* arrived there with the said intention on the morning of the 5th, and kept at a distance of from two to three miles from the landing-place. The boat was sent from the vessel at that distance, and pulled for the shore with three officers and thirteen other persons, besides the prisoners they wished to liberate. The flag of truce was not hoisted on the prow of the boat until she was within a mile of the coast. From the investigations I have made, I have every reason to believe *that care was taken that the flag should be distinctly visible.* In such manner the officer in charge of the boat approached the shore. The troops on shore made no signal nor any objection *until he neared the landing place.* Finding no one there authorized to communicate with him, he thought he might land, never ceasing to display the flag of truce, of which he himself was the bearer. The prisoners, who were to be set at liberty commenced removing their things on shore; *in this they were assisted by some of the sailors,* who landed for the purpose, but without arms.

I may add that all the arms of the crew were placed at the bottom of the boat. Thus situated, they were suddenly surprised by a superior armed force, which rushed upon them from the houses in *the neighborhood, and attacked them indiscriminately.* Our men did what they could to explain the object of their mission, and offered no resistance, for resistance under such circumstances was out of the question. I know myself positively that one of the Russian prisoners understood the English language, and the Russian officer seems to have been able to reply in the same tongue when addressed in the two languages, calling his attention to the flag of truce, which he refused to recognize. A fire of musketry was opened upon the inoffensive crew of the boat, and upon the prisoners we had come to set at liberty. Wound after wound was inflicted upon them in the most cruel and savage manner. The firing continued until all were killed, or supposed to be so. One man only, severely wounded, and who was thought dead, succeeded in making his escape on board the boat, when a few hours afterwards he was picked up by the vessel. Four of the crew were found dead in the bottom of the boat.

Their wounds prove that they must have been fired at more than once, which fact is confirmed by *the testimony of the survivor.*

I have only to add that the entire crew of the boat might have been made prisoners without difficulty, and that the murderous attack of which I complain was in no wise provoked, and not at all necessary.

In calling your attention to these facts I hope I shall not be making a vain appeal to your honor as an officer to give me such explanations as you may deem suitable under the actual circumstances, and I am happy to take advantage of this circumstance to afford to you the means of defending the character of your flag.

It is to the parents only of the unhappy victims of this affair that any reparation can now be made, and it would be a certain consolation for them to know with certainty either that all are dead, or that, if there are survivors, there is hope that they will recover from their wounds.

I send you, therefore, annexed, a list of officers and sailors supposed to have been killed, and I shall feel grateful to you for any information you can give me respecting this unhappy affair.

I have the honor to remain, &c.,

R. Dundas,
Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Squadron in the Baltic.

To this letter the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes the following reply:

Helsingfors, Tuesday, June 5 (17th).

Monsieur l'Amiral: Before replying to the letter of your Excellency of the 3d (15th) of June, I must observe with regret that the vessels of the English fleet hoist Russian colors, the more easily to capture any Russian vessel they come across. The journals have sufficiently made known how, from the commencement of the war, the flag of truce has been abused in every sea to take soundings and make military observations. The hostility displayed against inoffensive towns and villages, inhabited by peaceful populations, has been but too well proved by all that has taken place in the Baltic.

On the 14th (26th) of May, a cutter, I do not know from which ship, landed with a little white flag near the village of Twerminne. Not finding any troops stationed near the village, the crew of the cutter wantonly set fire to some huts and boats, despite the white flag.

On the 23th of May (5th of July) another cutter belonging to the corvette *Cossack* made for the Hango coast. This boat had the British flag flying. The officer in command of her pretends to have hoisted a little white flag in her prow on a stick. Neither the men on duty at the telegraph on the neighboring heights nor the military post on the coast perceived this pretended white flag. It was, consequently, quite natural that they should attack the cutter and its crew as soon as the latter landed.

Lieut. Louis Genneste pretends that a servant carried by his side a stick with the white flag on it. The soldiers and officers of our advanced posts, questioned as to the existence of this flag, affirm that they never saw it at all.

M. Genneste pretends that he was sent with a flag of truce to give up some of the crew of merchantmen captured during that fortnight. If such had been his intention it would have been a much simpler plan, as the *Cossack* came from the neighborhood of Cronstadt, to have sent them to Sweaborg, or to have landed them on some island, from which they could easily have reached the coast.

The Captain of the *Cossack* ought to know that the bearer of a flag of truce cannot and ought not to be received upon the first landing-place, promontory or rock it may suit him to select.

My outposts see, and will continue to see, in such missions only military reconnaissances, which use similar pretexts to make explorations and secure provisions.

The hostile and by no means truce-like character of this mission is, moreover, proved:

1. By the loaded arms seized. Three muskets show by their exploded caps that the crew of the boat made use of them in the struggle.

2. By the care shown in providing the cutter with 360 cartridges, and a chest full of incendiary articles, which is actually in our possession.

On the following day the *Cossack* kept up a heavy fire during an hour against the village of Hango and its peaceful inhabitants, and a few days later, the 1st (13th) of June, the attack was repeated, to set fire to the telegraph and to destroy some houses, instead of going to Sweaborg to demand explanations.

Despite the superiority which steam and screws give to your vessels, they do not cease to hoist the Russian flag to seize our coasting vessels.

In the same manner some yards of white canvass have evidently been turned to account to take soundings and make explorations.

I am willing to believe, M. l'Amiral, that this is done without your knowledge. Allow me to express the hope that you will in future prohibit the missions of such pretended flags of truce. The crew of Lieutenant Genneste's boat were caught in their own trap. Seven men were killed, four wounded, and the remainder made prisoners, as the list I enclose will inform you. The affair only lasted a moment. It was impossible to distinguish the English from the prisoner sailors they brought with them. One of them, Lundstrom, who spoke English, was the first man killed, and two others were wounded.

The responsibility of the whole affair rests with the irregularity with which missions of this sort are made.

It appears to me that it would be more suitable to make communications to Sweaborg, and intrust them to some vessel sent there in the same manner as you sent your letter of the 3d (15th) of June.

The *Cossack* should not have deviated from the rule. Vessels wishing to enter into parley should hoist a white flag of large dimensions, and anchor beyond long range, and await a boat to receive their message in writing. We will never receive any other. The *Cossack* did nothing of the sort. It seems to me that the honor of your flag ought to exact the most strict and scrupulous observance of the rules established on such occasions.

The honor of my flag will never permit me to depart from them.

I can assure you that the wounded are well taken care of, and the prisoners well treated.

I have the honor to be, Monsieur l'Admiral,
Your very obedient servant,
De Berg,
Aide-de-Camp-General of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

The London *Times* considers General De Berg's account of the Hango affair as very unsatisfactory, as he does not explain why no warning was given to the boat if the Russian outposts did not choose to let her land, or why the party were not captured, as they might easily have been, by the overwhelming force that lay in waiting for them.

Death of the Commissioner of the Times Fund.

From the London Times, July 5.

Among other sad tidings that day by day the electric wire has brought across Europe, there is one loss that comes peculiarly home to ourselves, but in which we shall have the sympathy of all our readers. Mr. Stowe, who went out to take Mr. Macdonald's place in the administration of the Fund for the Sick and Wounded, has fallen a victim to the scourge which vies with the fire of the enemy in the decimation of our armies. After staying some weeks at Scutari, and making arrangements for his absence, Mr. Stowe went on to Balaklava, where the state of the hospitals at the town and the camp, the expected renewal of the assault, and the increasing ravages of disease, were likely to give room for the exercise of his mission. On his arrival he found that our principal correspondent had left with the expedition to Kertch, and he accordingly took up his quarters at Mr. Russell's vacant tent on the heights near the camp of the Fourth Division, one of the most airy and least unhealthy spots in the ground occupied by the Allies. Events of great importance were then coming on, and the same feeling that prompted Mr. Russell to lament that he has had to describe the burning of granaries instead of the capture of the Mamelon and the Quarries led Mr. Stowe to undertake a description of the terrible scene of which he was a scarcely intentional witness. It *was not absolutely necessary that he should* do so, as we had another correspondent on the spot well able to describe what he saw with professional accuracy. Mr. Stowe did, however, what anybody else would have done in his place, and the result only justified our opinion of his great abilities. The long letter describing the brilliant affair of the 7th ult., which some of our readers would probably ascribe to the familiar pen which has hitherto told the world the story of the war, was by Mr. Stowe. We may now speak of it without the imputation of egotism, and we will say, that considering it was the first attempt of the kind by a pen that had hitherto been employed on subjects of the most opposite character, we regard it as an astonishing effort of intellectual and descriptive talent. Under other circumstances we might have compared the efforts of two different minds, differently educated, on similar materials, but the present is no time for deliberate criticism. Mr. Stowe's narrative was, however, his last fatal effort; as we find by a private letter which has reached us, he over-exerted himself on that occasion. Exposure to the burning sun, the asperities of camp life, the want of comforts, the desertion of his servant, and the consequent necessity of being his own caterer, told quickly on a delicate frame and excitable nature, and on the 16th Mr. Stowe found himself so ill that he applied through a friend for admission into one of the hospitals on the heights. Owing to the expected influx of military patients, an order had been given not to admit any civilians. Though the pressure was not likely to be so great in the Hospital of Marines, where application was made, and though, through the kind intervention of Dr. Sutherland, everything was done to save trouble to the medical staff, *the order was enforced to the letter by Dr. Hall*, and the result was that Mr. Stowe had to be carried down in the sun on Monday morning to the church at Balaklava, where many others were then lying in a like condition. There he received every attention that some kind hands could bestow, and at first he appeared to rally, but the result is an announcement by the telegraph that he is no more.

Mr. Stowe was a first-class man of Oxford, and a fellow of Oriel College. He combined, in a singular degree, powers of application, tenacity of memory, exactness of judgment, playfulness of wit and quickness of sympathy. At every new call he disclosed a new capacity; and it was this experience of the apparently unfailing resources of his genius that led to our invitation, which he too readily complied with. One thing only was wanting, and that was a physical constitution equal to the energy of a somewhat excitable mind. With moderate care, he might have husbanded his strength, and done, with comparatively little exertion, the work of many men in the administration of the Fund committed to us; he might have done much incidental service; with a large power of survey and a prompt decision, he might have thrown much light on the state of affairs in the East, where light is indeed wanted. He might have returned from this, as from other wanderings, with a large store of observation; but, under the circumstances in which he found himself on landing in the Crimea, he would not spare himself; and the exciting novelty of the scene, the overwhelming interest of the occasion, the hardships of camp life, and other causes that have struck down so many thousand stronger men, have added one more victim to this stupendous holocaust of virtue, genius, patriotism, and valor. When so many men have fallen it is vain to lavish more regrets on a solitary example. The event has led to a determination in which we hope to have the concurrence of our supporters. *We shall not send out another friend, another valuable life, to a service in which, among other dangers, British inhumanity is to be encountered.* Whoever goes out to administer our Fund must expect that, in the event of his sickening in the crowd—and almost everybody there does sicken at one time or another, till he is acclimated—he will be excluded from the hospitals where he is sent to minister, and deprived of the medical aid which he has, perhaps, assisted with the most needful supplies. Helpless and agonized with disease, Mr. Stowe was refused admission into hospitals in which many hundreds of patients have abundantly received and thankfully acknowledged the assistance of the *Times'* Fund. It might have been anticipated that the superintendent would have seized the opportunity of making a generous reply to the animadversions we have had to make on his official administration. This, however, he did not. There remains a large balance unexpended from the second subscription to the *Times'* Fund, which will be ascertained as soon as possible. We request the advice of the subscribers as to its application.

Affairs in the East.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Constantinople, Monday, June 25.

Captain Lyons, R. N., of the *Miranda*, son of Admiral Sir E. Lyons, expired on the night of the 23d, in consequence of the wound received in the attack of the 18th. He was struck by a shot or a piece of shell, and the calf of his leg was almost destroyed. Amputation was, unfortunately, not resorted to in the first instance, and when he arrived at Therapia it was too late for such an operation. Captain Lyons had the reputation of being a most gallant officer. He commanded the expedition to the White Sea last year, and inflicted severe loss on the enemy with his little force. Within the last few weeks he had penetrated far into the Sea of Azoff, and rendered good service in the destruction of the stores accumulated there. With Admiral Lyons will rest the melancholy duty of filling up the Post-Captaincy vacant by the death of his son.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE WAR.

The progress of science and civilization does not seem to have rendered war less bloody than of yore, or even to have diminished the contingent losses by exposure and disease. When it is stated that in the wars of the French Republic and Empire 6,000,000 of men were lost to Europe, the first feeling is one of incredulity; but, if we may judge by the events of the past eighteen months, the present *struggle is destined to exceed all that have gone before in the wide spread destruction which it will cause.* From an authority which there is every reason to trust, I learn that the Turkish Empire has lost 130,000 men since the declaration of war in the Autumn of 1853. The French have since their arrival in the East lost 70,000, dead or invalided; while the British have suffered to the extent of 20,000. Although Austria has not been at war, yet her occupation of the provinces and the formation of immense camps, which are always more or less unhealthy, have cost her no slight diminution of force. But, putting aside the neutral Powers, the Allies, French, British and Turks, appear to have lost about 220,000 men. The loss of the Russians was stated by Lord Lansdowne to be also 220,000, but there is reason to believe that this calculation is below the truth. Taking into account the mortality on board the ships-of-war and transports, and among the laborers of different kind attached to the armies, of whom there are some thousands in the Crimea, it may be assumed that from 500,000 to 600,000 *men have perished or become invalided since the commencement of the war.* And yet it cannot be said that there have been many bloody battles, or indeed any fighting on the scale of the gigantic contests which marked the wars of the French Empire. When operations are conducted on a larger field we must expect still greater losses, and be prepared for supplying reinforcements in greater numbers and with greater regularity than has as yet been thought necessary.

THE CLIMATE IN TURKEY.

The Turkish Contingent now numbers 6,000 men in its camp near Domus-dere. The place was chosen for its healthiness, the principal recommendation being the absence of trees, which are supposed to exhale noxious vapors prejudicial to health in such a climate as this, but the great heat of the situation more than counterbalances any advantages. The thermometer stands at 110° in the shade, so far as there is any shade for it to stand in, the only covering being the scorched and shrunken canvas of the tents. The other day an unfortunate man fell down from a sunstroke, while walking a few yards from tent to tent, and has been in a dangerous state ever since. The panting oxen which draw the arabas sink down from fatigue and thirst, on arriving from Bujukdere or Mashlak. All the defences against heat which the officers have added to their various head-dresses are unavailing to prevent headache and sickness. Indeed, in the neighborhood of Constantinople, with its southerly wind and scorching sun, *it is somewhat dangerous to* take much exercise during the middle of the day.

CHOLERA IN THE CAMP.

Cholera declared itself in camp a week ago. On the 23d ten men and one officer, Capt. [illegible], died, and the disease is said to be on the increase. Some desertions have taken place, principally induced by fear of cholera; but the reports spread to the effect that the men are discontented, and that the command of British officers is not popular, have no foundation.

Another Outrage on a Young Girl.

From the Rochester Union, July 10.

A young man named Wm. Anderson was brought before Justice Moore, this morning, charged with a most disgraceful assault upon a young girl. The testimony of the girl, who appears to be honest, was, that she left the house of her father, in Toronto, yesterday morning, in the steamer *Highlander*, for this city. She had heard that girls got the best of situations at service here, and was thus allured to try her fortune, without the consent of her parents, who were in comfortable circumstances. She had sufficient money to pay her fare on the boat, but none to pay railroad fare from Charlotte. She says Anderson was in the cars coming up this morning, and volunteered to pay her fare—seventeen cents. He then made himself acquainted with her, and said he would get her a good place. She accompanied him to the California House, on Mill-street, where he called for a room. The landlord supposed the parties to be man and wife, and gave them a room up stairs.

After going to the room, the girl testified that Anderson locked the door, and commenced using violence towards her. She says he struck her on the face. She alarmed the house, and when the landlord ran up stairs, he found the poor girl bleeding at the nose, and much frightened. He very properly detained Anderson until the police could be sent for, and when they came he was taken into custody. Justice Moore required him to give bail to the amount of $500 to answer at Court. The poor girl is homeless and friendless here; but we trust some provision will be made for her return to her parents, or a good situation obtained for her. Her name is Ellen Butler.

We offer no reflections upon the conduct of the young man, as he will probably be called to answer at the proper tribunals. We have simply given the testimony taken at the police office, and what the girl herself relates.

Miss Melinda Cook, of Springfield, Erie County, is under arrest charged with having entered the house of Joseph Hawkins, of that village, in the absence of the family, and robbed it of $120 in cash. Some days after, Melinda made several purchases, and offered in payment a bill that was identified by Mr. H.

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* [illegible]

KANSAS.

Gov. Reeder's Message to the Legislature.

Resignation of one of the Territorial Legislature—The Authority of the Legislature Repudiated.

To the Honorable the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas:

Having been duly notified that your respective bodies have organized for the performance of your official functions, I herewith submit to you the usual executive communication relative to such acts of legislation, which universal and long continued usage in analogous cases would seem to demand, although no express requirement of it is to be found in the act of Congress which has brought us into official existence, and prescribed our several duties.

The position which we occupy, and the solemn trust that is confided to us for originating the laws and institutions, and moulding the destinies of a new republic in the very geographical centre of our vast and magnificent confederation, cannot but impress us with a deep and solemn sense of the heavy responsibility which we have assumed, and admonish us to lay aside all selfish and equivocal motives, to discard all unworthy ends, and in the spirit of justice and charity to each other, with pure hearts, tempered feelings, and sober judgments address ourselves to our task, and so perform it in the fear and reverence of that God who oversees our work, that the star we expect to add to the National banner shall be dimmed by no taint or tarnish of dishonor, and that when viewed from the trying and scrutinizing stand point of the future, we shall be subject to no reproach, save that which springs from the inevitable fallibility of just and upright men.

In the business of legislation, the very first necessity is the *ascertainment of the existing law*; as it is impossible to determine what we need in that respect, until we ascertain what we already possess. It will be found, I think, upon slight investigation, that we are already provided with an ample and valuable store of laws for the redress of civil wrongs, and the punishment of criminal offences, which will materially diminish your labors.

The present Territory of Kansas has been at various periods since the treaty of April 30, 1803, with the French Republic, a portion of the District of Louisiana, of the Territory of Louisiana, the Territory of Indiana, and the Territory of Missouri; and it becomes necessary to take a brief review of the legislation of Congress relating to it, during each of these periods. Immediately after the acquisition of the Territory of Louisiana by treaty before mentioned, provision was made by act of Congress, passed 31st October, 1803, for its temporary government, which continued the civil, military, and judicial powers then existing, until the expiration of the first session of the Eighth Congress.

On the 26th of March, 1804, being the day before the close of said session, the said territory was divided into the territory of Orleans, and the District of Louisiana; and the 33d parallel of North latitude from the Mississippi River west, was designated as the boundary line between the two—thus including the present Territory of Kansas in the Northern division; and by the same act, this portion, by the name of the District of Louisiana, was subjected to the Government of the Territory of Indiana, and became a part of it. The Territory of Indiana had been a portion of the old Northwestern territory, which was first organized by the Ordinance of July 13, 1787.

This Ordinance was subsequently adapted to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, by act of Congress of Aug. 7, 1789; and by act of Congress, passed May 7, 1800, a portion of this Northwestern Territory was organized as the Territory of Indiana, to which, as already stated, the District of Louisiana was annexed. On the 3d of March, 1805, the District of Louisiana was again severed from the Territory of Indiana, and organized by the name of the Territory of Louisiana, and on the 4th day of June, 1812, was converted into the Territory of Missouri, with considerable modification of the rules for its Government.

It will thus be seen, as I have stated, that the country composing our territory has been successfully subjected to the French code, existing at the acquisition of Louisiana by the treaty of Paris—to the laws of Indiana, derived from the Northwestern Territory, as well as those enacted for Indiana after its severance—to the law of the Territory of Louisiana, and the law of the Territory of Missouri. The severance of a portion of the latter Territory, and its erection into the State of Missouri in the year 1821, did not, in my opinion, at all affect the laws in force outside the bounds of the State, which remained as valid after that event as they were before.

Under the ordinance of 1787, amended in 1789, it was provided that a certain legislative power should be vested in the Governor and Judges, who were directed to adopt and publish such laws, criminal and civil, of the original States, as they might consider necessary, which were to remain in force unless altered by the Legislature. It was also provided by authority of Congress, among other things, that the inhabitants should "always be entitled to the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* and of the trial by jury, of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law."

By the act of May 7, 1800, erecting the Territory of Indiana, a Government was provided "in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress, passed July 13, 1787, for the government of the Territory of the United States north of the river Ohio; and the inhabitants shall enjoy all and singular, the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people by the said ordinance," and the same powers were conferred, and duties enjoined upon its officers as had been exercised by the officers of the Northwestern Territory under the said ordinance.

By the act of the 26th March, 1804, annexing the District of Louisiana to Indiana Territory, power was given to the Governor and Judges "to make all laws which they may deem conducive to the good government of the inhabitants thereof," and it was also further provided "that the Judges shall also possess the same jurisdiction they possess in the Indiana Territory." This arrangement, however, was of short duration; for in less than a year the Territory of Louisiana was erected by a law which took effect on the 4th day of July following, and Congress then vested the entire legislative power in the Governor and Judges, securing trial by jury in all criminal prosecutions, and in all civil cases involving over a hundred dollars, if demanded, and saving all laws previously in force in the District and not inconsistent with the act of Congress.

The act of 1812, changing the name of the Territory to Missouri, and taking effect on the first Monday of December following, provided for a more efficient and thorough organization, and was much more comprehensive in its details, vesting the legislative power in a General Assembly, but taking care to provide that the people should "always be entitled to judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law and the laws and usages in force in the Territory; and that the laws and regulations in force in the Territory of Louisiana, at the date of the act, and not inconsistent therewith, should continue in force until changed by Legislative Assembly."

The act of Congress organizing the Territory of Kansas does not alter the congressional legislation as left on the first Monday of December, 1812, and its results through the Territorial Legislature, except that it repeals all former laws recognizing or prohibiting Slavery, and applies all laws of the United States not locally inapplicable, by which we are to understand all United States statutes enacted for other localities which are capable of being transplanted and adapted to our Territory.

The legislature of the Territories of Louisiana and Missouri enacted, of course, many general laws, and among them is a statute of January 19, 1816, adopting for the Territory of Missouri the common law and the English statutes in aid thereof, prior to the fourth year of JAMES the First, with some qualifications.

From this summary, the length of which has been unavoidable, it appears that the laws of the United States not inapplicable to our locality—the laws of the Territory of Indiana made between the twenty-sixth of March, 1804, and the third of March, 1805, enacted for the district of Louisiana—the laws of the Territory of Louisiana—the laws of the Territory of Missouri—the common law and the law of the province of Louisiana at the time of the cession except as far as the latter have superseded the former, still remain in force in the Territory of Kansas.

As the common law to a considerable extent was adopted for the Territory by Congress as late as 1812, and by the Missouri Legislature as late as 1816, and as it is perhaps the most complete and comprehensive system in the world, it has, without doubt, superseded and supplied a great amount of the law previously existing. In this mass of conflicting legislation, however, it will impose upon your courts much embarrassment and trouble to decide the questions of implied repeal which will continually arise, and I would therefore call your attention to the necessity of curing this evil by some legislation which will declare distinctly which of these previous laws are in force, and which are not.

There are many specific subjects of legislation, some of which are expressly referred to you by the bill organizing our Territory, and others spring from the necessities of our community. Prominent among them is the question whether we shall build our Government upon the basis of free or slave labor. *Claiming as we do the same capacity for self-government* as our fellow citizens of the States, *with a far greater, if not an exclusive interest in* the institutions and laws which are to exist among us; compelled alone to bear their burdens and entitled alone to claim their benefits; wisdom, justice and *fairness would dictate* that those laws and institutions inside of the Constitution of the United States should be moulded by ourselves, stimulated by the absorbing interest we must feel in them, rather than by the representatives or citizens of other States, who are no more competent to the task than we—who have no stake with us in their results, and who would most indignantly repel any offer of reciprocity from us in assisting to manage their affairs.

The provision of our Territorial Organic Act secures us this right and is founded in the true doctrines of Republicanism. It may be exercised in *various degrees and in various ways*, and whenever it is called into action it cannot legitimately be attended with that excitement which is incident to the agitation of the *Slavery question* in the direction of an attack upon constitutional rights. An agitation of that kind, such as we have seen industriously prosecuted in the past history of our country by the destructive spirit of Abolitionism can never be productive of aught but evil, and is calculated in an eminent degree to obscure the glories of the past, to evoke the foulest spirit of discord among the citizens of our common country, and also to mar our brilliant future, if not to endanger the existence of our cherished Union.

A want of fidelity to the solemn compacts of the *Constitution*, and an *attack upon the rights of the States*, which are guaranteed by it, can have no justification or excuse. This *view of the case*, however, is not to be confounded with the discussion and settlement of the Slavery question, in our Territory, in its bearings upon the formation of our institutions. That has been referred to us, as an open question by the legitimate action of the nation, and hence it is not only the privilege but the duty of every man to speak his opinions freely and enforce them peaceably and fairly. Advocate and opponent stand on the same ground and must mutually concede to each other the identical measure of right which they claim for themselves.

Freedom of opinion and freedom of discussion, without licentiousness, of the very essence of republicanism at all times, are peculiarly to be respected here. The permanent character and high authority of a State Constitution and the *fact of* its submission to a direct vote of the people of the Territory, indicate that event as a signal occasion for the decision of that peculiar question. In the meantime, however, a Territorial Legislature may undoubtedly act upon the question to a limited and partial extent, and may temporarily prohibit, tolerate or regulate Slavery in the Territory, and in an absolute or modified form with all the force and effect of any other legislative act, binding until repealed by the same power that enacted it.

Among the several objects of legislation which are referred to your action by the act organizing the Territory is the creation and defining of counties. The non-completion of the surveys would seem at first to resort to natural boundaries in the performance of this work, but from a map of projected surveys made in the office of the Surveyor General and kindly furnished me for the purpose, it is probable the county lines may be designated in advance at least over a portion of the Territory. You will decide whether it is expedient to provide that the said designation shall be made before the lines are run on the ground. Of the eighteen ranges east on the base line, and the thirty-five townships south of the lands lying within townships one to fifteen south, of range nine to eighteen east, and continuing on to the Missouri River and State line, will be first surveyed. Outside of these limits it perhaps would be premature to adopt the projected lines of survey as boundaries of counties. The map alluded to is submitted with this communication.

The census of the Territory, taken under the provisions of the act of Congress, exhibits a return of two thousand nine hundred and four qualified voters, and an entire population of eight thousand five hundred and twenty-one persons, exclusive of Indians and officers, soldiers, and employés of the army of the United States, not residing in the Territory. The census returns which are submitted for your inspection contain a considerable amount of statistical information, such as the place of emigration, ages, occupations, &c. This population consists of five thousand one hundred and thirty-eight males, and three thousand three hundred and eighty-three females, and it is a fact worthy of remark as peculiar to a great extent to this Territory, that they are not as usual, collected about one point or along a frontier line, but are dispersed over a district of more than 15,000 square miles. This state of things, although it has its inconveniences at present, is nevertheless highly gratifying, as it indicates that our Territory has many points of strong interest, and promises an early development of our resources.

In obedience to the act of Congress, I have, until otherwise provided by law, divided the State into Judicial Districts, designated the places for Courts, and assigned the Judges, as stated in my proclamation of the 26th of February last, which, together with all the other proclamations from the Executive department, will be submitted to you. The designation of terms of the Supreme Court was purposely omitted, for the reason that my action was only provisional until the subject could be committed to your charge, and the jurisdiction of the Court as yet being probably only appelate, there could be for some time no business to evoke its action.

The provisions for County Courts, and the officers connected with them, and the other officers of the Territory which you may consider necessary—the laws for regulating and holding elections—the qualifications of voters—the jurisdiction of the Supreme and District Courts—the election or appointment of Justices of the Peace and Constables—their powers and jurisdiction—the means of settling decedents, estates, (so far as their several matters are unprovided for by existing laws,) together with other obvious subjects, need no special comment from me.

In regard to constables and justices, I desire to state that I have issued a number of commissions throughout the Territory, which, under the act of Congress, will expire at the end of your present session, and it would probably prevent public and private detriment to authorize them to complete any proceedings which may then be pending before them. If, as is probable, you shall provide for filling these offices by election, I would suggest that some provision be made for the time that shall elapse between the expiration of the present commissions, and the election and qualifications of new incumbents.

The presence in our Territory of so large a number of Indians, interspersed as they are with the white population, adds a feature to the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquors, which does not exist in other communities. A portion of them indulge, upon almost every opportunity, in the excessive use of ardent spirits, and the friends and enemies of prohibition who are acquainted with the Indian character, and its frenzied developments under the influence of intoxication, will probably all unite in the admission that special precautions in this respect are necessary, as well for the protection of the Indian against degradation, as of the whites against violence. The more estimable members of most of the tribes are using their influence to check this evil, and we should second their efforts, as well for our sake as their own.

The cause of education I need scarcely recommend to your special attention. It is always better to pay for the education of the boy than the punishment of the man. To enlarge upon the necessity of general education for producing a good government, would be at this day, a work of supererogation, and I leave the matter in your hands, confident it will receive the attention it deserves.

Levying of public taxes at this time, at least to any considerable extent, before our people have secured title to their lands, or realized their products, would be undesirable unless absolutely necessary to levy and collect taxes for County or other purposes. I have no doubt that the preemptor who claims an inchoate title in his quarter section, could be assessed thereon for his share of the public burdens.

The location of the permanent seat of Government is also referred to you by the act of Congress making the appropriation, and in view of the large expenditure necessary for the erection of public buildings, and of the fact that in case of a removal the burden of new buildings will fall upon the people of the Territory, wisdom would seem to require that this duty should be performed with an eye to the future as well as the present, and to the probable rapid progress of our Territory, and the probable bounds of a future State.

The organization of the militia of the Territory is another subject which will demand your attention; and in this connection I have to inform you that the Territory of Kansas is entitled to 2,000 muskets, deliverable in kind, and also to 187 muskets—being the annual appropriation for 1855 from the General Government. The annual appropriation may be commuted for other arms or field artillery at cost. These arms are deliverable at any accessible point in the Territory, on the requisition of the Governor, and will be called for whenever the legislation of the Territory shall make it necessary or expedient.

A. H. REEDER, Governor, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1855.

Resignation of M. F. Conway, one of the Kansas Territorial Legislature.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 17.

To His Excellency A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas:

SIR: I was officially declared by your Excellency, on the 6th of April last, to have been duly declared a member of the Council of Kansas Territory, from the Sixth Council District of said Territory. I was also furnished with a certificate to that effect, authenticated by your signature and the impress of the public seal. I beg leave now, most respectfully, to resign the position thus assigned me, and return you the certificate I then received.

I am impelled to this course by what I believe to be due to myself, to the sanctity of law, and to the rights and dignity of the people of Kansas. In holding and exercising the trust reposed in me by the qualified voters of the *Sixth Council District*, I would be required to unite with the body of men who are to assemble at this place on Monday next, as the Legislature of Kansas, and to engage with them in making laws to govern the people of this Territory. This I cannot do without lending countenance to the authority they assume to exercise. I was elected to represent the people of the Sixth *Council District in the Legislature of Kansas.*

Should I offer, in pursuance of the election, to *enter this forthcoming assemblage, I would thereby* give, by direct implication, my own sanction, and *the sanction of those whom I should represent*, to the validity of its pretensions; I would acknowledge *it to be the Legislature to which I had aspired*, and to which the people had intended to elect me *when they cast their suffrages in my favor.* This I am far from being prepared to do. It is a fact which has traveled the circuit of the whole civilized world, that this Legislature has been imposed upon the people of Kansas by force of arms. Those who compose it, and those whom they represent, are alien enemies, who have violently seized the legislative powers of this Territory, and now seek to disguise their tyranny under the form of constitutional enactments.

Their Legislature is substantially a Provincial Council, instituted and ordained by a daring and unscrupulous league in the State of Missouri and other parts of the South, to govern a people whose liberties they have ruthlessly stricken down. This fact has been placed beyond controversy, by authentic details of concerted operations looking to this end, and of overwhelming violence at the recent elections, unparalleled in all our political history. The straightforward integrity exhibited by your Excellency from the commencement of your official career has been such as compels me to believe that, had the evidence of the atrocious outrage perpetrated upon the people in the election of this Legislature been put before you in the shape of legal testimony, your Excellency would not have hesitated a moment in setting the authority of your office, as you have already done your personal and private influence, against the audacious usurpation. Under these circumstances, it would be either fraudulent or pusillanimous in me to accept this as the Legislature of Kansas. I am not willing to do it. Whatever the timorous or time-serving may suggest or advise, I shall do nothing of the kind. Instead of recognizing this as the Legislature of Kansas, and participating in its proceedings as such, I utterly repudiate it and reprobate it, as derogatory to the respectability of popular government, and insulting to the virtue and intelligence of the age.

As an individual citizen of Kansas, I am furthermore free to say to your Excellency, respecting, as you do, the imperial authority of the Federal Government, in this land, that while I am entirely disposed to pay all respect to the lawfully constituted authorities, I am not willing, whatever power may command it, to bend my neck, like a satisfied and gentle slave, to the yoke of foreign tyrants. To do so would prove me recreant to all the lessons of heroism, or of duty I have learned. I am so unfortunate as to have been trained to some crude notions of human rights—some such notions as those for which, in ages past, our foolish ancestry periled their lives on revolutionary fields.

And, however wide-spread may be the disrepute into which those puerile fallacies have fallen in these sterling and enlightened times, I am still bold to withstand their violation in my own person, to the last extremity of just resistance. Simply as a citizen and a man, I shall therefore yield no submission to the alien Legislature. On the contrary, I am ready to set its assumed authority at defiance, and shall be prompt to spurn and trample under my feet its insolent enactments, whenever they conflict with my personal rights or inclinations.

Very respectfully yours, M. F. CONWAY.

PAWNEE, Kansas Territory, [illegible] 30, 1855.

LATER FROM TURK'S ISLAND.

Further from Colonel Kinney's Expedition.

What Followed the Shipwreck—The First Night—The Island of Grand Turk—Its Natural Resources—State of Society—Houses—Morals of the People, &c.

From the Evening Post.

By the arrival of the schooner *Flash*, Capt. BAKER, from Grand Turk, we have the following from our correspondent:

GRAND TURK, TURK'S ISLANDS, W. I., Sunday, June 3, 1855.

The leisure which we are reluctantly enjoying here in consequence of the difficulty of engaging a vessel of sufficient size for our accommodation in sailing to San Juan, gives me a chance of writing at greater length of our experience since the wreck of the *Emma*, on the night of the 19th of June.

We found, when we had fairly reached the shore with our baggage and the ample stores which the Colonel had procured from the schooner, that we were favored with a large number of new acquaintances, in the shape of decrepit negroes, men and women of all ages, naked little boys, and curs, whose scantily-covered ribs and ravenous appetites forewarned us of the general destitution of the land. They were all very friendly, having walked some seven or eight miles from their miserable village, along the sandy beach that stretches along their barren island, to welcome us; yet they manifested so great a desire to stay all night in the neighborhood of our bread barrels and herring boxes that it became necessary to drive or coax them off, and to keep some of our company on guard while the others slept.

It was a charming moonlight night, imparting a magical resplendence even to the nakedness of the inland landscape, while the thickly studded heavens, and the waves of the sea that lapsed with a soothing murmur upon the silver sands, seemed to invite us to a stroll of exploration; but the fatigue of the day, in unloading the ship, was still stronger, and we all lay down in our blankets, with the sands beneath and the covering skies above us.

While thus reposing, I was somewhat amused at the kind pertinacity of a friend lying near, who insisted on my smothering my face with a blanket to avoid being moon-struck. He was an unquestioning believer in the theory of lunar distortion, having, as he said, had an acquaintance whose mouth had been twisted by the rays of the moon completely round to his ear. Such results, he admitted, do not always take place, but are sufficiently common to warrant one in not sleeping in the open air with the face upwards, under a full moon.

The next morning, after walking and ascertaining by inquiry and an assiduous application of the knife and fork that my mouth was in its right place, I took a closer survey of the land upon which we had come. It was nothing but a wretched heap of sand, overgrown, so far as the eye could see, with seven-year apple bushes and other stunted vegetation. On meeting one of the only two white men upon the island, I was informed that it had been before the abolition of Slavery in 1835 in the British Colonies, very fertile, producing large crops of sea-island cotton, Guinea corn, bananas, sweet potatoes, pine-apples, and yams for exportation, besides supporting a population of three or four hundred, whereas now it barely sustains a population of sixty, who are so improvident that they sell their small crops of corn and vegetables for a little money at Turk's Islands, even at the risk of starving in consequence. A lazier, though at the same time, a more amiable race, I never beheld, and I could readily believe the unfavorable reports of them, when they told me that if our vessel had not been wrecked upon their coast, they did not know what they should have done—a very pertinent illustration of the saying "It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

The people themselves much prefer their present to their enslaved condition. They say, "Now we only work for ourselves; then we had to work for master, too." And every year they observe a jubilee on the 1st of August—the anniversary of their emancipation in 1838. One of them, the wife of Mr. SILVA, a white resident on the island, and a stout, comely, well-featured lady, of a clear brown complexion, past most of the day in a tent, which we had extemporized from one of our sails. She was the mother of twelve children, one of whom, an infant of a few weeks, whom she had that morning carried several miles from her cottage, she held in her arms. Finding her able to read, and quite intelligent and communicative, I asked her a variety of questions. It appears she had been born a slave on Turk's Islands, and had been carefully and even tenderly educated. When I inquired whether she preferred her freedom, she said that since her marriage she had suffered more slavery than ever she had before her emancipation, for then she had no one to take care of, not even herself, while now she had a great many to look out for. She admitted, nevertheless, that she would not exchange her condition now for what it had been, and that matrimonial slavery is rather agreeable than otherwise to her.

This unfortunate inefficiency of the colored race, to which I have referred, is used as an argument to show the necessity of a forced or involuntary system of labor in their case, though, I must confess, the reasoning applies to races of other complexions belonging to the same latitudes, who appear equally enervated by the mildness of their climate and the profusion of the gifts of nature. *It does not appear that inherent shiftlessness characterizes* the negro more than the degenerate Spanish Americans of Nicaragua or Mexico. The captain of one of our wreckers—a white man who goes shares with his black crew—says that a free black seaman is worth for his purposes, ten slaves. The only man, however, of the colored race, whom I have yet seen in these parts that shows any special capacity for getting along in the world and making money, is Mr. HARRIS, of Turk's Island. *Besides being a salt-raker and ship-owner, he owns* all the government buildings, and has property estimated at between $50,000 and $100,000. He is also highly esteemed as a shrewd, intelligent business man.

Very little can be said of the morals of the Caycos people. I may be wrong, but if report speaks truly, there is a general "stooping to folly" on the part of the females, that were wrecks more frequent, might entail on the population the fate of the Sandwich Islanders. Nevertheless, there are, to some extent, means for self-improvement in the Baptist Church, and in the two schools, one a private and the other a public institution, with which the island is furnished.

The houses of the people, which are small, one-story structures, are built principally of wattles, plastered with mud or cement, and thatched, although there are a few of stone having a more pretentious aspect. Their fields are cultivated by the shovel, for though they have thousands of wild horses and cattle on the island, they know not how to tame them for agricultural uses. Not a domesticated horse can be found on the island. "Why," I inquired of a negro, "don't you catch your horses?" To which he replied, with a look of amazement, "Laws a marsey! how can we? You might as well chase pigeons. We do some time catch a wild cow by shooting her, but you can't catch hoss alive." Such stupidity to our Texas boys, who had penned their wild horses by the hundred, seemed incomprehensible.

We were indebted to the inhabitants of Caycos for a fine variety of fruits and vegetables, which they were very glad to sell. Old women and maids, with dresses of nondescript patterns, highly colored handkerchiefs round their heads, brought each her basket of green corn, sweet potatoes, pine-apples, bananas, limes or tamarinds, which they offered for what we chose to give, which was much larger generally than the usual price they received for them. So that with the salt junk and the fresh mutton we obtained by killing one of four sheep—who, with an equal number of small pigs and a few hens, had been the companions of our voyage—we enjoyed a dinner that a New-York epicure might envy, though the latter might have the absence of knives and forks.

The sand along the beach of the Caycos is disintegrated coral, and, while bathing, on the second and last evening of our stay in Caycos, we found on it many beautiful shells and exquisitely colored specimens of the coral formation. Some very pretty ornaments are made by the women from them. The whole of the Caycos abounds in game, and at some seasons the northerly winds blow from the United States large numbers of snipes, plover and wild ducks. We saw, also, some cranes of a bright scarlet plumage, but found no savage creatures of any kind, and nothing more venomous than mosquitoes and centipedes.

The Caycos are four of the Bahama Islands, which, with the various islets appertaining to them, stretch for about 90 miles on a bank in the Atlantic, in a continuous line northeast and southwest, between latitude 20 and 22 degrees, and about 72 degrees west. The largest of the islands, called Great Caycos, is about thirty miles in length, with an average breadth of five or six miles. Owing to the coral reefs extending along their shores, they are very much dreaded by navigators, though shipwrecks are, to the sorrow of the inhabitants, far less common than formerly. The population numbers considerably under a thousand, all told, and is so idle and impoverished as frequently to require the attention of the Government at Grand Turk, the capital of the Turk's and Caycos Islands, Presidency. Indeed, I see that the President, in his annual address before the Legislative Council, delivered in January last, proposes a scheme of impressing laborers from the Caycos, and making them supply the deficiency in the Salt Pond rakers of Turk's Islands during the salt harvest. No action has been taken, I believe, upon the proposal.

W. S. T.

GRAND TURK, Turk's Islands, W. I.

I take the opportunity of dropping you a few lines by the *Flash*, one of the Boston Wrecking Company's schooners, which have been at work for some months, though with very slight success, upon the shoals in this neighborhood. The crews have lately turned their attention to collecting sponge, which grows in great plenty, (of both sorts, the velvet and the coarse,) near the Caycos Islands. But whether that will make a remunerating freight is doubtful.

The cause of the disappointment of the wreckers is the unprecedented rough weather which has prevailed about here of late. In the smooth season, which will probably begin some time during the present month, they might expect a rich haul from the treasures which lie in the Silver Cay undisturbed, some of them for centuries. Indeed, as the weather is now, a large amount of copper, iron and tin has been raised.

It is said that the British Government has forbidden the Company to continue the search, as it has ascertained the place of a missing British vessel which was lost a century ago, with £100,000 sterling to pay the Government troops in the West Indies.

From the Turk's Island Standard, June 23.

SALT.—Since our last, 18,354 bushels of salt have been exported from this Colony. The weather at present is fine, although there have been a few passing showers this week. There are two vessels loading at this, and one at Salt Cay, which will take about 20,000 bushels of our present stock. Price, 20 cents. Export duty, ¼ ⅌ cent.

From the same, June 30.

C. J. STAMMERS, Esq., will perform the duties of United States Vice-Consul, at Salt Cay, during the absence of C. P. STAMMERS, Esq.

The Gilmanton Snake Story Exposed.

During the past week the newspapers have given extensive circulation to a story about a little child having been charmed by black snakes, at Gilmanton, New-Hampshire. The exhibition of these curiosities, it was thought, would enrich the parents of the child. Within a day or two, as if to follow up the suggestion for the public benefit, it was announced that BARNUM had made arrangements to show the snake-charmer and one of the reptiles at his Museum in this City. Those who had eagerly swallowed the snake story, and expressed a sympathy for the dear little creature that had surrendered herself to the power of a snake, now began to believe they had been humbugged. And, to give the improbable story its quietus, the Boston *Journal* of the 19th inst. says:

"The recent case at Gilmanton, N. H., has not yet been carefully investigated by scientific men, and the stories of those who have seen the girl and the snake, and who may have been deceived as to the degree of familiarity existing between them, should be received with some distrust. We have a letter from Gilmanton, which we refrain from publishing only because we do not know the writer, although he furnishes his name, which pronounces the *snake story a complete humbug*. The writer says that the snake has neither coiled itself about the neck of the child, or any part of her, or permitted to handle it even, except when assisted by her father. The girl, he says, manifests as much fear, to all appearance, as any one of her age and culture would.

The snake is never taken out of the box and fed in the presence of strangers; but the girl says her father feeds it, for she is afraid it will bite her. The [illegible] snake was captured while asleep in the sunshine, and that HALL, the father, is endeavoring to tame it, in order to make a BARNUM affair of it. We give the statement of our correspondent for what it is worth, simply remarking that it is by no means improbable. The public may well be cautious how it receives the stories of interested parties as to this snake affair. It is reported that BARNUM has effected an engagement with the girl and her snake, and we may expect that the marvelous part of the story will be wonderfully magnified."

Opinion of Greene C. Bronson on the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

So much has already been said upon our lately enacted liquor law, that I shall only notice a few points, and as to those, shall do little more than state my conclusions without much discussion. At another time I may examine the subject more at large.

1. The Legislature has, in my opinion, taken an unwarrantable liberty with existing rights to property. The owner of liquors, who has acquired them under the sanction of the laws, is wholly prohibited from selling *for use as a beverage*, which deprives the property of much the greater part of its market value; and he cannot sell *for any purpose* without finding two sufficient sureties in five hundred dollars each, satisfying a judge that he is a man of good moral character, and making oath that he is an elector of the town or ward where he intends to sell, that he does not use intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and does not, and during the time he shall sell will not follow any one of some fifteen or twenty lawful pursuits specified in the act. These are great impediments in the way of the owner, and in many cases must operate as a total prohibition against selling for any purpose. The right to sell is one of the incidents of property; and that which constitutes its whole market value; and except where the merchandise has been acquired for consumption, there is no difference, in principle, between denying the right to sell, and depriving the owner of his beneficial interest in any other way. *Our Constitution* provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Here there is no process at all. The Legislature has usurped judicial powers which belong to the Courts alone, and passed a sentence of condemnation against the property.

Liquors kept for sale, or with intent to sell, in violation of the act, are declared to be a public nuisance. I am of opinion that the Legislature cannot make a thing a nuisance by merely declaring it to be such. It must be noxious either in its own nature, or from the place or manner of keeping or using it; and whether a nuisance or not, is a question for the judiciary, and not for the Legislature. A public nuisance may be abated by any one; but he will act at the peril of being able to prove that the thing was in fact a nuisance. The Legislature cannot make the evidence for him nor give judgment in his favor. The Constitution affords the like protection to life, liberty and property; and if the Legislature can authorize the destruction of the latter by merely branding it with an odious name, I see no reason why it may not, by the like means, deprive the owner of liberty, or even life itself. He may be denounced as a heretic and burned at the stake.

Excessive drinking is a great evil. It is an offence which should be punished. But it does not follow that the moderate use of liquor is a sin against either God or man, nor that the innocent should be punished as well as the guilty. The gifts of God may all be abused, but that furnishes only a slender reason for denouncing the gifts themselves as a nuisance. The abuse of intoxicating drinks began as long ago as the time of Noah; and yet when the Israelites were afterward under a Theocracy, and their laws were either written or dictated by the Almighty, the temperate use of intoxicating liquors was not prohibited, nor was it forbidden by the Saviour, nor by Paul, nor by any one else until we get down to the fanaticism of our own times.

The law is open to many other objections. It inflicts grevious penalties, arms inferior and irresponsible officers with unusual and arbitrary powers, packs juries, suspects and threatens magistrates and other public officers, reverses the rules of evidence by presuming guilt instead of innocence, invites aggressions upon property, and in other ways evinces a consciousness in those who framed it that the measure could not be carried into execution by the ordinary means for enforcing penal statutes. I will only refer to one or two of these objectionable provisions. Under the law, the man who breaks into a dwelling and takes and carries away liquor as a thief or a robber, has got a better title than the owner of the house, for the latter cannot maintain an action to recover the value or possession of the property without proving that it was "lawfully kept and owned by him." Again, on the trial of any one charged with a criminal offence created by the act, the delivery of liquor is made prima facie evidence of sale, and proof of sale is made sufficient evidence of unlawful sale. And thus a man who delivers a bottle of wine to be used by the sick, or at the communion table, may be convicted of a criminal offence and shut up in prison, unless he is so fortunate as to be able to prove his innocence. Such laws reflect no credit upon the age or country in which we live; and in my opinion, the Legislature has gone beyond its legitimate powers.

If the law had been wholly prospective in its operation, and had only forbidden the sale of such liquors as might afterwards be acquired, it would have been free from some of the objections which have been mentioned. But such is not the character of the enactment.

The clauses which inflict penalties, and authorize the seizure and forfeiture of liquors, are subject to several very grave objections; but these, with some other important questions, have been so fully considered in opinions already before the public, that I shall not discuss them at present.

A plausible pretext is never wanting for violent measures of this kind. The prevention of intemperance is only one among the number. The public good is always put forward as the end to be attained, and that is so important that no one is allowed to question the means of reaching it. But this is a dangerous principle. Under such pretences the greatest enormities have been committed. The rights of all have been invaded because some men abuse their privileges. The liberties of the people have been overthrown in many countries under color of promoting the public welfare; and under some such pretext men have even been denied the use of the Bible, and the right to think for themselves upon the most important of all subjects.

The law in question is none the less dangerous because it is specially directed against a class of men, instead of the whole community. That is the usual course in the encroachments. The attack commences on the weak points, and proceeds by degrees. It has rarely happened that the privileges of a people have been destroyed in one day, or by a single blow. It becomes us to watch the first step. If other merchants as well as those who deal in liquors had been included in the prohibition against selling their goods, and the farmer and the mechanic had, under some plausible pretext, been denied the right to vend the fruits of their industry, all men would have exclaimed against the rank injustice of the measure. And yet the title to intoxicating drinks is as perfect as is the title to any other species of property. If we allow the rights of a single class to be invaded, no one can be secure that his rights will not fall next.

2. If we assume that the law is valid, I think it does not apply to imported liquors. The first and general prohibitory section concludes by declaring, that "this section shall not apply to liquor, the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States," and it is settled by the highest Court in the land that the laws of the United States give the importer the right to sell his merchandise in the original packages, in this and every other State. The saving clause which has been quoted, says nothing about sales by the importer, or in the original packages, nor about sales to a particular class of persons; but it extends, in effect and without any qualification, to all sales of imported liquors. There is a provision in the 22d section, that the act shall not be construed so as to prevent the importer of foreign liquor from keeping or selling the same, in the original packages, to any person authorized by the act to sell such liquors. But this is nothing but a saving clause, without any prohibition whatever, and I am unable to see how a general saving clause, which takes all sales of foreign liquors out of the influence of the act, can be restricted in its operation by a subsequent saving clause which authorizes sales by the importer to a particular class of persons, but without forbidding sales by and to all other persons. There is undoubtedly some incongruity in the two clauses; but as one permits, and the other does not forbid, the unrestricted sale of imported liquors, I see no principle on which the Courts can declare a prohibition. They are not at liberty to guess that more was said than was intended in the first section; and if in truth there was a blunder, it is the business of the Legislature, and not of the Courts, to correct the error. Many rules have been given for the interpretation of statutes, but none of them will authorize the Courts to correct mistakes or supply omissions in the law. No rule of interpretation is more applicable to this case than the one which declares that penal statutes should be construed strictly.

3. Some judges have held that the penalties of the old law may be imposed for sales without a license between the 1st day of May and the 4th day of July of the present year. But there is one view of the question which, so far as I have observed, has not been considered. The case stands thus: The old law established a license system from which a revenue was derived to the Government, and penalties were imposed for selling without a license. That those penalties will fall when the new law goes fully into effect is agreed on all hands. But as nothing but the license clause has yet been repealed in express terms, it is said that the penalties remain. I do not think that entirely clear. The penalties were part and parcel of the license system, and there is much reason for saying that when the license was denied, the whole system was at an end.

But this is not all. If both laws are held to be now in force, the case will stand thus: The old law forbids sales without a license, and the new law denies a license; and both together amount to a total prohibition against selling in any quantity less than five gallons. The prohibition acts upon existing rights to property. The owner is forbidden to sell the merchandise which he acquired under the old law, and which by that law he could sell in any quantity on obtaining a license. He is, in effect, deprived of a large share of his beneficial interest in the property, and the case is subject to the objections which were first considered. It is a rule in the construction of statutes, that they should, if possible, be so interpreted that they may have effect. That can be done in this case by holding that the repeal of the license clause carried with it the whole system, of which the license was a part. Whereas, by holding that the old penalities are still in force, it is very questionable whether the new enactment can be sustained. *This view of the question seems not to have been* considered by those who have held that the old *penalties are still in force.*

I will not close without expressing the hope that nothing will be done, either by way of enforcing or opposing the law, except by an appeal to the courts of justice. That is the orderly and legitimate way of settling the question. If the judges uphold the law, let it be obeyed so long as it remains in force, however unjust may be its operation. Forcible resistance can end in nothing but mischief.

I am well aware from the past that some of the advocates of the law will denounce any man, be he high or low, and whatever may be his calling, who either drinks a glass of wine, or differs from them in opinion. They have already attacked the judges, and threats are freely thrown out that no man shall hereafter be elected to the bench who who does not conform to their standard. If they hope to gain anything by such attempts at intimidation, it is not to be doubted that they will find themselves mistaken. I hope no man will distrust the judiciary, and make that a pretext for resorting to violence.

GREENE C. BRONSON.

NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1855.

THE CROPS.

The Pennsylvania Harvest.

We extract from our Pennsylvania exchanges the following gratifying account of the present harvest in different portions of the State:

LYCOMING COUNTY.—The *Gazette* of the 18th says: The wheat and rye harvest has been commenced along the West Branch Valley. The weather is highly favorable, and crops give extraordinary promise of abundance.

The Muncy *Luminary* says: Our farmers have commenced cutting their grain, and there is no doubt now of their receiving a large yield. But little grain, comparatively speaking, in this neighborhood, has been injured by the weevil; and this, we believe, is the case throughout the State and Union.

MONTOUR COUNTY.—The Danville *Democrat* says: "Our farmers are in the midst of haymaking, and they are now housing in a very excellent crop, in fine condition. In a few days more the wheat and rye harvest will commence. Although slightly affected by the weevil, the wheat will yield a larger crop this year, in this section of country, than has been the case for a number of years before, and the quality of the grain is said to be unsurpassed. Oats and potatoes never looked better, and promise the largest yield ever had in this neighborhood. Corn is also looking well, although somewhat back on account of cold."

BLAIR COUNTY.—The *Apalachian* of the 18th, says: "Harvest has come at last, although a week or two later than usual, and farmers are now up to their eyes in work. The crop, beyond doubt, is an excellent one, and should the weather prove favorable for getting it safely stowed away, Blair County will have a greater amount of wheat and rye than has been within her boundaries for a number of years. In many places the harvest will be tedious, owing to the storms having beaten down the grain so that it cannot be cradled, and sickles must be brought into requisition—but this latter implement has so long been out of general use in this region that a sufficient number can hardly be obtained, and it is still more difficult to find persons skillful in the use of them.

The greater part of the crop we believe, has stood the storm, and can be cut in the usual way."

The Hollidaysburg *Standard* of the same date, says: "Taking all things into consideration, we think this may safely be set down as the year of plenty. The weevil, the joint worm, the fly, the rust, the drouth, the excessive rains, and the smut in consequence, have all proved to be very limited and partial evils, and the 'universal good' has kept steadily coming on, till we have reaped, are reaping, and are about to reap the finest and largest crops of grain ever raised in the States and Territories of the Union."

LEHIGH COUNTY.—In the course of a general article, the *Register* of the 18th says: "First we shall see what Lehigh County presents to the beholder on its earth's surface. Let haymaking and harvesting tell. Last week you could behold fields of yellow waving grain as far as the eye could reach. Not a nook, hill or dell but yields bountifully, answering to the work and desires of the farmer as faithfully and truly as does the noble ship to its helm on the bosom of the stormy ocean."

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—The Easton *Sentinel* of the 19th says: "During the past week or ten days our farmers have been busily engaged in cutting and harvesting their wheat and rye crops. The weather has been extremely favorable, which, together with the large yield we hear spoken of on every hand, leads us to believe that we shall soon hear of a reduction in the price of the 'staff of life.'"

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—The Carlisle *Democrat* of the 18th, says: "Our farmers are now busily engaged in housing their crops, and many have already finished. The wheat in this county cannot, from what we are able to learn, be called a full crop, although in some localities it will yield abundantly. The barley is excellent, and the oats will be the heaviest crop within 'the memory of the oldest inhabitant.'"

Previous accounts from Lancaster, Bucks, Berks, Dauphin and other counties, confirm the general opinion that the yield will be very abundant almost all over the State.

CROPS IN NEW JERSEY.

The Plainfield *Gazette*, of the 19th, says:

The farmers in this vicinity are now engaged in harvesting their grain, and this weather is just such as they need for that business. Our farmers tell us that their crops of winter grain are better this season than they have been before in fifteen years. Corn and potatoes promise an abundant yield, and there is every prospect at present that the prices of the necessaries of life for the coming year will be reasonably low. We have never known a larger crop of cherries and other small fruit, than has been raised in this vicinity this season. Farmers have dried them by the peck, and given them away by the bushel. Peaches will be plenty, and there is a fair prospect for an abundance of apples. Dame Nature has done her best this year.

On Friday afternoon last, a young German, named Joseph Huffman, fell from the steeple of the new Catholic church which is being built in Hamilton, Ohio, killing him instantly. The top of the cross is one hundred and sixty-five feet above the ground, and he was on a staging about twenty-five feet from the top of the cross. He was at work on the steeple, and stepping upon a loose board, which suddenly tipped up, lost his balance and fell, striking on the roof of the building and breaking his back and neck. The force of the fall threw him some twenty feet from the building, very much mutilating his body.

Schuyler, the Railroad robber, though professing in his recent letter to be somewhere in Europe, is believed by several New-York City creditors to have never left the United States; and in proof of this it is alleged that his signature was furnished recently to a document which never crossed the ocean.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.

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Gov. Reeder.

In another column we publish in full Gov. REEDER'S Message to the Kansas Legislature. It is brief and sensible. The main point to which public attention will be directed is that relating to *Slavery*. Gov. REEDER refers to the formation of the State Constitution as the proper time for deciding whether Slavery shall exist in Kansas or not;—though he says that "in the meantime a Territorial Legislature may undoubtedly act upon the question to a limited and partial extent, and may temporarily *prohibit, tolerate or regulate Slavery in the Territory*, and in an absolute or modified form with *all the force and effect* of any other legislative act, binding until repealed by the same power which enacted it." He does not express any opinion as to the expediency of *admitting or excluding Slavery.*

Our Washington correspondent, it will be seen, condemns Gov. REEDER very sharply as having conceded the actual legal existence of Slavery in Kansas, *by his recommendation* that the Legislature should *regulate* it. The Governor's language, however, does not go to the full extent of this implication, but merely asserts the power of the Legislature to "prohibit, tolerate or regulate" Slavery as it may see fit. We have never supposed that Gov. REEDER would lend any active aid to the endeavor to establish free institutions in Kansas,—as neither his antecedents nor his opinions, so far as they have been made known, would warrant any such expectation. He has always been a Hunker Democrat,—one of that section of the Democratic party which has been uniformly prompt to yield to any demand of the Slaveholding interest;—and we have never seen any reason to suppose that he would act differently in his new position. His noble stand, however, against the armed ruffianism by which Slavery sought to conquer Kansas by force of arms, and the bitter hostility with which the champions of Slavery resented his course upon that subject, commended him to the cordial sympathies and support of every one who has any regard for popular rights and social order. In this matter, he will doubtless still be sustained by the great body of the people in all sections of the Union. But we do not see upon what grounds he can either claim or receive the special *confidence of those who resist the introduction* of Slavery into Kansas. He has done nothing as yet indicating a purpose to coöperate with them in laboring for the attainment of that great end. Indeed, we cannot help thinking that by an earlier and more prompt action, in declaring the *elections* which were ruled by the Missouri mob null and void, and by ordering new ones and taking proper steps to protect the right of suffrage, he might have repaired much of the mischief which he only deplored.

In any event, however, we have no doubt that *Gov. REEDER is a much more independent* and high-toned officer than will be sent to succeed him.

Hanging a Woman.

We understand that *Governor* CLARK is in the daily receipt of petitions, numerously and very respectably signed, praying him to commute the sentence of Mrs. ROBINSON, who is otherwise to be hung at Troy on the 3d of August, to imprisonment for life. We trust the Governor will find it consistent with his sense of duty, and of public expediency, to grant the request of these petitioners. The guilt of Mrs. ROBINSON, who was convicted on trial of murder by poisoning, is not entirely free from doubt, nor is it quite certain *that she has not been, and is not now,* partially insane. Commutations have frequently been granted in cases less embarrassed by considerations of this sort than her's.

But without any reference to these circumstances, we should deem the execution of a woman, in the present state of the public mind, as certain to do far more harm than good. It is very easy to make an argument to show that it *ought* not to be so, but the fact remains, that the great mass of the community do not regard the hanging of a woman with the same feelings which would be excited by the hanging of a man. Her crime may have been as great and as clearly proved; *she may be just as vicious* in character and in life—and logic may insist upon the same kind and degree of punishment for her as for him. But the public sense is, and will be, shocked at it, nevertheless. It will for ever seem an ignoble and a cowardly thing for the State, through its armed officers and with all the military parade of an execution, to seize upon a woman and hang her by the neck until she be dead. It seems useless and therefore inhuman,—for certainly the State has bolts and bars enough to keep a woman from committing more murders. Her weakness is her defence.

One leading reason for persisting in the punishment of death is its alleged effect on the public mind. We distrust this argument more and more every day, in any case; but in the case of a woman, and especially of one upon whom so much of public attention and curiosity has been expended as upon Mrs. ROBINSON, we have no doubt whatever that her execution would inspire the public mind with horror and disgust. It would do more, in our judgment, than anything else, to stimulate hostility to capital punishment in any case; yet much as many may desire its abolition, we presume no one would desire to have it hastened by such a cause.

We trust that the sentence will be commuted.

Reading Rooms for Workingmen.

The following circular, which was sent us by a correspondent in Boston, contains a plan of improvement which strikes us as exceedingly sensible and worthy of imitation:

CIRCULAR.

In August next, N. GILSON, Jr., will open at Nos. 13 and 15 Brattle-street, as a place of recreative resort for the workingmen of Boston and vicinity, three spacious halls, each 80 by 21 feet.

The upper hall will be used as a library and reading room, the next as a *picture gallery, music* and conversation hall; the lower as an ice cream and coffee saloon. These rooms will all be fitted up and furnished in an elegant and attractive manner; the latter being open to the public generally, the others to subscribers at $1 per year.

The object in view is not only to present a place of innocent enjoyment, but one of positive advancement to the workingmen; the Prohibitory Law of *the State will,* therefore, be strictly respected, and care taken that all mental recreations prove of an elevating and instructive as well as cheerful character. And it is expected that every artisan who *puts his name upon the subscription book, will do* so with the intent to fit himself to prove that correct language and deportment, a taste for the arts, the acquisition of useful knowledge, the practice of the courtesies of life, and whatever else goes to make a man respected and respectable, are not incompatible with useful labor, even though that labor soil for the time being the hand of its executor.

Gentlemen of the highest standing are interested in this movement, and will assist in various ways in its support; from among these a Board of Trustees will be obtained, which will appoint a Secretary and Treasurer, when the books will be open *for subscribers,* and donations received from those who desire to see the enterprise prosper.

N. B.—One of the first steps proposed to be taken, will be the formation of Glee Clubs. To this end an *efficient* teacher *will be provided;* and any artisan possessed of a good voice and a fair knowledge of music, who would be pleased to join these Clubs, is requested to send his address as early as possible to No. 15 Brattle-street, directed to the "Artisans' Glee Club."

The object here proposed is simply to open agreeable places for conversation and reading for working men, where they will not be liable to quarrel or get drunk. It certainly does seem a remarkable arrangement of society, that virtue must always have disagreeable surroundings, and vice be set off with the pleasing. Where men drink, or gamble, or *give themselves up to licentiousness, there* is beauty, even if of a gaudy kind, and elegance and society; but where the moral is to be cultivated, there the rooms are too often bare, and the conveniences poor; and, for the masses, for one means of education or of virtuous society, there will be fifty of riot or indulgence. The truth is, the sober-minded of the community must prepare themselves *to meet vice, not merely by legislation*—which is often only taking away the opportunity, and not touching the principle—but they must oppose it with its own weapons; they must put temptations in the path of youth *to goodness.* Intemperance, and the old demon licentiousness, must not have the whole field to themselves. The young man must not come to find that when he wants social talks, or newspapers, or pleasant rooms, or a warm place in a cold day, he *must* go to the liquor *saloons. We must put honest and pure places of sociality in his way.* He ought to be able, anywhere in the City, to find such a place as is this Boston "Club Room for Working Men."

A pleasant ice-cream or coffee saloon for the public on the first floor; an elegant conversation room, with pictures on the walls and a piano or violin in one corner, on the second floor, and on the third a reading and library-room, with an entrance-fee of only one dollar a year.

This is as it should be, and we congratulate Boston humanity that it has contrived and will support so excellent and practical a scheme. We do not know the details of the *enterprise,* but we *should* suppose *these rooms* would support themselves and *give* some little profit beside. There are hosts of mechanics and intelligent working men in this City, who would gladly pay their dollar a year to enjoy such a resort, and we believe with a little aid in starting, they could be made remunerative to the originators.

Let one part be a mere refreshment saloon for the laboring men, and the other be appropriated to their higher education,—furnished elegantly and supplied with books and papers and pictures and music. Some would *laugh at it at first, but one never reckons* wrongly in reckoning on the better instincts of the working class in a country such as ours. Who would have thought a half-century ago of factory girls playing on a piano or writing a magazine? Give the laborers chances for refinement and they will rise to them. *It must be remembered that people* are ruined not merely by their bad appetites, but by their good ones run riot. There are almost as many young men who come to a bad end through their love of society, as through their love of strong drink. And when we descend to the very lowest classes of our cities we find this preëminently the case—that is, we find the opportunities for a *rational indulgence of the faculties of the soul* greatly diminished, and the temptations to an unhealthy and abnormal indulgence immensely increased.

The laborer or the laborer's wife, in respect *of health, of social life, of music, recreation,* fresh air and occupation of mind, have not their fair chance in the world, and it is not *strange if they try to make up the deficiency* by unnatural excitements and pleasures.

The rum and whisky shops take the place of books and pictures and excursions; and the lower pleasures fill up longing for the higher. Society, even in guarding itself, should consider this; and seek wisely to govern these appetites, by putting forward the best opportunities for a healthy indulgence of them.

We wish our more intelligent mechanics would closely consider this Boston enterprise, and see if something of the kind cannot be started here. Indeed our religious and benevolently-disposed citizens could not better apply an entering-wedge to the heathenish masses here, than through just such a scheme. The great principle of the plan, as developed in Boston, is evidently to *treat them as they practically are,* in order to better them. Who will follow?

The Disturbances in London.

The excitement in London, produced, as our readers know, by the introduction to Parliament of Lord GROSVENOR'S foolish anti-Sunday trading bill, may possibly end in something more serious than the practical jokings of a crowd in the vicinity of Hyde Park. The feeling that just now pervades the London community, ought to be, and no *doubt has been a warning to British legislators.* Still men are found pig-headed enough to uphold a measure through thick and thin, merely because it has emanated from an aristocratic source. Such men do more than any others to bring about the revolution to which they are opposed; and among such men must we place Mr. G. DUNDAS, Member of Parliament, perhaps a relative of the *Admiral of that name who so greatly distinguished himself* last year in the Black Sea. Mr. G. DUNDAS, be it known, objects to *mobocratic demonstrations. He thinks that* such nuisances should be put down, and that with six-pounders! He says, in his place in Parliament:

> "I happened to be in Hyde Park on Sunday *last,* and *I must say that I never saw greater* forbearance and moderation exhibited upon any occasion than was then exhibited by the police. The mob consisted in a great measure of boys and young men under 20, and I ask you to fancy to yourself, Sir, a mob of such a character leaning over the iron railings, and screeching and hallooing at every carriage that passed, and evincing the most intense delight when their hallooings frightened the horses of a carriage and endangered the lives of those who happened to be in it. I saw the police attempt to drive back that *canaille* from the rails. [Hear.] They did it with the utmost moderation. No doubt some force was required, but those rascally boys I think should have been much more severely dealt with. I also saw a man get his face cut open, and much he was making of it; but we all know how small a blow will bring blood, and how little blood will make a great show. ['Hear, hear,' and murmurs.] I do not pretend, Sir, to have much experience in the forms of this house; but I extremely regret that such a demonstration as that of last Sunday should have induced the noble lord the member for Middlesex to withdraw his bill. I hardly think that it was very dignified to yield to that popular clamor. [Hear.] So we are threatened with another demonstration next Sunday, and men are to go armed in order to defy the authority of the police! I hope that the *right honorable baronet will take efficient means* to prevent any such collision. *I may remind the right honorable baronet that prevention is better than cure, and I will go further and say that nothing will frighten a mob more than the crash upon the pavement of the trail of a 6-pounder.* [Cries of "Oh," and some sensation.]

In justice to the good sense of that august body, the British House of Commons, we must say that Mr. G. DUNDAS did not express the opinions of the majority of his hearers. *Mr.* ROEBUCK *immediately* starts up and answers him in this wise:

> "*I think that no man who feels as an Englishman and a gentleman in this house ought to have used such expressions concerning the people of this country.* [Hear.] First of all, the Hon. gentleman called them *canaille*; then he took exception to their intense expression of enjoyment; and, thirdly, he recommended the Right Hon. gentleman to use a 6-pounder against them. [Hear, hear.] I say that such conduct is unworthy of an English gentleman. I may use strong language, but it is not stronger than the occasion justifies. [Hear, hear.] Sir, the people of this metropolis deem themselves *unjustly treated. I am not one of those who think* that the noble lord, the member of Middlesex, did *wisely in yielding to the clamor of last Sunday,* and I was the only one who took notice of the want of wisdom in yielding to that clamor; therefore, I cannot be charged with being a friend to a course of conduct which would have the effect of giving way to popular clamor. It is, however, a very different thing to recommend to the Right Hon. gentleman to use a 6-pounder. [Hear, hear.] It is all very well to say that he did not intend such a construction to be put upon his words, but I suppose that the Hon. gentleman has reached the years of discretion, and knows the *force of language,* though, judging from that language, it would not seem that he has. [A laugh.] Such language, however, was used; it has but one signification, and that signification was unworthy of this House, and unworthy of the party who used it."

The *friends of Mr. G. DUNDAS were* doubtless gratified when he subsequently acknowledged that he had been betrayed into *expressions which he regretted, and threw himself,* (so the reporters say,) on the indulgence of the House.

In its comments on this scene in the House of Commons, the London *Times* becomes quite excited, and loses for a while its dignified composure. The following extract from an able article on the subject is to the point:

> "What shall we say to the frantic suggestions of *Mr. G. DUNDAS—suggestions for which the only* excuse can be, that they were uttered in a moment of passing frenzy? Mr. G. DUNDAS reminded Sir G. GREY that prevention was better than cure, 'and that nothing would frighten a mob more than the crash upon the pavement of the trail of a six-pounder.' The crowd last Sunday was composed of 'rascally boys' and *canaille.* In the name of all that is magnificent, what is this Mr. G. DUNDAS, whose first idea is to blow his fellow-subjects to atoms, and then to call them by vile names? Six-pounders, quotha!—and where would Mr. DUNDAS and his fellows be six hours after his six-pounders were brought into play? The best thing that can be said in his favor is, that he acknowledged, at a later period of the evening, that he had spoken not as King Solomon would have spoken, withdrew his artillery, and retired into private life. Once more we would entreat of our fellow-subjects *and fellow-townsmen not to meddle to-morrow* with demonstrations which can serve no useful purpose, but which may injuriously affect their cause, by inspiring alarm in the minds of peaceable *persons. If the promised commission should prove* an imposture, it will be time enough to bring the Home Secretary to his senses."

Cause and Effect.

We have heard of a lady who replied to her *husband's melancholy ejaculations at breakfast* time last Winter, on the high price of flour: "Thank Heaven! my dear, it will not affect us, for we buy baker's bread."

The lady was not so defective a reasoner as the *inexperienced in family matters* may suppose; doubtless she had noticed that the baker's loaves were always the same *size,* and with *the quick instincts of her sex* she jumped at the irrational but practical conclusion, that it would cost about the same for rolls, let the price of flour be what it might. But we think that she must have noticed, during the past Winter, that owing to the severity of the weather, or some other cause, the baker's loaves kept growing less and less, until their diminished size was anything but beautiful. Flour went up to famine prices, and the loaves went down in a corresponding degree; but we have since received the most satisfying and glowing accounts of a bounteous harvest from all parts of the country, and according to our commercial statistics, prices of breadstuffs have been tumbling down in a manner that must be ruinous to speculators for a rise. It is stated, we observe, that there has been a perfect stampede among the Bulls in flour, yet ladies who buy bakers' loaves for breakfast do not discern any corresponding expansion in the size of those articles, from which it will probably be urged by our female philosophers, and reported at the next woman's meeting for the promotion of scientific discoveries, that the power of contraction, as it affects bakers' rolls, is much greater in an ascending flour market than the power of expansion in a descending one. We hope that some of our Mrs. Somervilles or Maria Mitchells will endeavor to give some satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon.

The Astor Library.

We have received a communication from a responsible quarter, intended to vindicate the attendants at the Astor Library from the charge of incivility brought against them by several correspondents of the TIMES. It is *quite long;* but *we should publish* it with pleasure if it really touched the point. The writer bears testimony that *he* has always been kindly and obligingly treated there, and *suggests* that *possibly* those who fared otherwise might have provoked the treatment they received by rudeness on their part. This last is a mere hypothesis which amounts to nothing; and the first plea urged may be perfectly true without in the least invalidating the truth of the charges made through our columns.

The Astor Library was meant to be a *public institution.* It *was for the* use and benefit of the people at large. It is the property, so far as its use is concerned, of every one who wishes to read or refer to the books it contains. And it is the duty of its Trustees to see that all who thus seek access to it are kindly, promptly and obligingly aided in their purpose. We have been assured by several respectable, intelligent and perfectly reliable persons, that they have not experienced such treatment there—that on the contrary they have met with rudeness, incivility and insult; and we have no doubt their complaint is perfectly true. We can*not doubt it*—because, *in the first place,* they are perfectly trustworthy witnesses—and, in the next place, their statements are not denied. And it avails nothing for somebody else to say that *he* never experienced any such treatment.

The Trustees, or the Superintendent, can and should remedy this evil. They do not seem inclined to do so. Judging from an *article published on their behalf in the Courier and Enquirer,* they deem it beneath their official dignity to pay any attention to complaints from the public at large. *If the* Library was created for the sole purpose of giving them dignity, they may possibly be right in ignoring all other considerations. Our present impression, however, is, that even their dignity is not in the least degree enhanced by the public indignation which they seem to court.

Inequalities of Representation in Our City Legislature.

One of the most obvious causes of the inefficiency and evil legislation of our City Government, may be found in the unequal repre*sentations of the Wards in the Board of Aldermen,* which is constituted upon precisely the same plan, though not the same principle, *as the United States Senate. Each Ward in* the City is treated as though it were an independent sovereignty, entitled to an equality of representatives in a general Congress of States; whereas the Wards are merely conventional divisions, without any natural, geographical, or political line to distinguish one from the other. Each Ward has one representative in the Board, but there is vast *difference in the constituencies which they* represent. For instance, the Second Ward has not one-twentieth part of the residents *of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards,* and yet has the same political power in the City Government. The greater part of the property in the *First, Second and Third Wards,* is owned by men who reside in the upper Wards, and who are, in consequence, denied any voice in the legislation to which their interests are subjected. The City requires redistricting, so that each part of it may be fairly represented *in the City Government,* and that those who pay the taxes shall have an equal voice in their appropriations. It is certainly most unjust that the Sixth Ward should be allowed the same representation as some of the great and wealthy up-town Wards, which have ten times its population. *The system of our Municipal representation* now, resembles very nearly the old rotten borough system of parliamentary representation which England was so long in reforming, but which she has not wholly freed herself from yet. There would be no necessity for altering the present boundaries of the Wards, but their representation ought to be based upon population, just as in our Congressional *and Legislative districts. The four lower* Wards might be made an Aldermanic District, and even then would have the advantage over the great up-town Wards.

☞ We have received a full report of the proceedings of the meeting lately held at Lexington, Mo., for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of Slavery in Kansas;—but we see nothing in them to render the report worth publishing. The meeting dealt in the usual denunciations of all who do not regard Slavery as a blessing, and was particularly savage towards those who endeavor to promote free emigration into Kansas. The Legislature of Missouri was also urged to pass laws of retaliation upon Massachusetts and other Free States, which have passed laws for the protection of their citizens against seizure as fugitive Slaves.

Personal News.

We regret to learn by a private letter from our Paris correspondent that the wife and youngest daughter of BUCHANAN READ, the American Artist and Poet, died of cholera at Florence during the early part of the present month.

Madame GIRARDIN, wife of the distinguished Editor and herself a well known authoress, died on the 1st inst. at Paris of cancer in the breast.

JOHN MITCHEL is now residing on his farm, not the plantation in Alabama to which he aspired, in Tuckaleeche, Knox County, Tennessee. His health, we are happy to learn, has greatly improved since he abandoned the editorial profession, and adopted the more genial one of an agriculturist.

☞ A number of the friends of the Prohibitory Law in this City have addressed a letter to the Liquor Dealers' Association, proposing that they shall furnish testimony sufficient to carry a case to the Court of Appeals, for the purpose of testing the following points:

1. The right of the State to prohibit the Liquor Traffic.
2. The constitutionality of such parts of the Prohibitory Law as authorize search and seizure.
3. Whether the law allows the sale of imported liquors by others than importers, or in others than the original packages, except by those licensed under the act.
4. Whether trials for misdemeanors under the law are confined to the Court of Sessions.

When the offer is accepted, we will inform our readers of the fact.

"The Heated Term."—A Cooling Shower—Croaker.

Yesterday set in with all the symptoms of another hot day. So men who had got into a habit of puffing, and panting, and being terribly hot, *kept on puffing and panting and being hot until* 2 o'clock, although before noon a good cool breeze *had sprung up which* made everybody comfortable, unless they were too prejudiced to believe in the change. At 2 the heavens were opened directly over the DAILY TIMES office, and such a flood of rain was poured down as made men tremble lest cooling it too suddenly, it should crack the far-famed "Heated Term." But hard as it rained, *some folks were fools enough to be out in it all.*

Prof. E—— J——s, who has been in town *since his commencement was over,* was caught directly in front of Dr. SPRING'S Church, and when he reached the Astor House, he was as wet as the famous "drowned rat."

G—— F——, Esq., we are happy to say, (he borrowed our umbrella without leave,) was unable to reach a shelter before he was as wet as that promising candidate out West will be many a time before he has furnished his "barrel of sweat."

The distinguished Signora U—— G——, (vocalist,) in spite of the gallantry of Mr. M., who attended her, and of her own slight sun-shade, was soaked. She had the early attendance of Dr. B——, whose prescriptions we earnestly hope will prevent any affection of her sensitive vocal cords. Any hoarseness of this delightful cantatrice would be more than a metropolitan misfortune.

P. S.—Our reporters say the shower was general—that the rain fell upon the unjust as well as upon us. One who was near says it even reached the *Herald* office, which sufficiently establishes the point.

The Heat—The Change.

The temperature yesterday was from 90 to 98 degrees from 8 A. M. till past 6 P. M., and averaged 94¼ degrees for eleven hours. At 6h. 30m. a cloud came, overcharged with wind, thunder, lightning and rain. From 10 P. M., yesterday, till 4 A. M. of to-day the temperature was equilibriated at 80 to 79 degrees, seven hours; at 10 A. M. rose to 94 degrees, and then commenced falling; at 5 P. M. is at 70 degrees, a change of 24 degrees in seven hours. Rain in large drops at 11h. 40m. A. M., after that it fell freely. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Friday, 5 P. M., July 20.

Heated Term.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The faithful observer of "heated terms" gives us in your paper of this A. M., the important information that in Australia the thermometer ranges as high as 120°, and from the Artic record before him, 59½° below zero, showing a *difference* of 179½° between these two places, and gravely remarks—"That goes beyond anything we have in this latitude." *I should like to know what latitude there* is that it does not go beyond.

Yours, QUERY.

Important Meeting—Deserved Compliment.

Omnibus No. 7, with two gaunt horses of a new breed—horses happily compacted without any useless fat or meat about them, the skin hugging the bones, and so economizing space and tonnage—made a *splendid trip down Broadway yesterday.* On arriving at South Ferry the passengers called a meeting, to compliment the driver with a series of

RESOLUTIONS,

which were unanimously adopted. They were as follows:

Whereas, Everybody loves to get his name in print when he is not evil *spoken of* and it costs nothing, and

Whereas, All well regulated steamships encourage the practice of passing complimentary resolu*tions, therefore,*

Resolved, That our driver is very temperate. He did not take a horn from the time he left his watering place.

Resolved, That he is honest; he gave no crossed shillings or short sixpences, except to the servant girls, and did not drop but one three-cent piece and deny that it had been passed up, on the route.

Resolved, That he is moral; for he aimed all his cusses at his "*hosses,*" *and did not swear* while his mouth was at the change ho— orifice.

Resolved, That his old stage is sea-worthy entirely. She carries 14 inside in a dry time, and when it rains, more than she can hold. In the *hardest of the shower,* not more than *half* got wet badly, and they ought to have worn India rubber pantaloons if they wish to keep dry.

Resolved, That we are jolly good fellows.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published gratuitously in the DAILY TIMES and other papers that have a circulation, and sent as advertisements to those that solicit advertisements to make a show with, and who promise not to ask us for payment.

Signed, LUFTU BEPUFT,

and 10 others that like a little honest notoriety.

To Make a Farmer Savage.

Ask him if he will let you have your Winter's supply of potatoes for seven shillings the bushel! He *professes* great indignation if any one suggests that you are expecting to see them "down." Yet if the rot does not set in it is the private opinion of Mr. JONATHAN G. KEOUGHES, of Suffolk, Esq., who has a noble crop of them in the ground, that they will be plenty in the Fall at thirty-seven and a half cents the country bushel.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 21.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND—London Correspondence.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE—Letters from Dick Tinto.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN—Interesting Correspondence.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY—Florence Correspondence.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

OUR INDIAN ARMY—Incidents of Indian Warfare in New-Mexico.

LETTER FROM SARATOGA—Number Two.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.

EDITORIALS—The Crops. The News from Europe. The Unsuccessful Assault on the Malakoff and the Redan. Power of a London Mob. Kansas Affairs. The Wreck—Its End and Moral. Non-intercourse. A Slaughter of Innocents. A Question of Priority. The Stability of the Union. A Dumper. Col. Benton and the President. The Liquor Law. Financial History. The late Lord Raglan. The Arrival of the Canada. State Politics. The [illegible] of [illegible]—American and the British Press. Female Shopkeepers. Proper Employment for Young America. More Money at the Paper-makers'.

CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance, for single copies; TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; TEN copies for TWELVE DOLLARS; FIVE copies for EIGHT DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW PRINCIPLE!—NEW REMEDY!—NO POISON!—RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, *is the* natural antidote to Malaria, which will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly or swampy localities from any Ague or Bilious disease whatever.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Furthermore, its unvarying efficacy is equaled only by its singular innocence, and Ague sufferers will please notice that it is the only Fever and Ague remedy in the market which does not contain arsenic, quinine, strychnine, or other poisonous drugs; and to prove this the following certificate from the most celebrated chemist in the United States is attached to every bottle:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychnine, but *have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found* any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more. Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle. Price One Dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE H. BATES, wholesale agent, No. [illegible] Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally. Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS. FEVER AND AGUE. No. [illegible]

HANOVER [illegible], July [illegible], 1855.

DEAR SIR: Having been sick with the Chills and Fever for some months in 1855, and being under the doctor's hands without getting better, I got a box of your Pills which cured me immediately, and I have had no return of them since, but am better than before the chills. I then got a box for my wife, who had the chills, and they cured her also. We have been well ever since. I think them the best medicine for Chills and Fever ever invented.

THOMAS MORAN.

PISCATAWAY, July [illegible], 1855.

DEAR SIR: Last Fall two of my children, aged respectively five and seventeen years, were severely attacked with Chills and Fever. I procured one box of your Anti-Fever Pills and the result was a perfect cure, in both cases, and without any more than one slight chill after the first dose. One box cured both cases. Had I procured a doctor, each case would have cost me five or ten dollars. The two were perfectly cured for one dollar. TIMOTHY WOOD.

To C. D. DESHLER.

Sold at the Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. Also by CLICKENER & Co., S. PAUL & CO., BUSH & GALE, F. C. WELLS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN. By E. T. BEDELL, Albany; BURR & PERRY, Boston; GILBERT & CO. and T. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, and by respectable dealers everywhere.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," office No. 714 Broadway, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES—ANOTHER VICTORY.

MOUNT BRYDGES, July 4, 1855.

F. B. Robbins, Esq., London, C. W., Agent for S. C. Herring & Co.:

DEAR SIR: I am sorry to inform you that my store, with the whole of the contents, furniture, clothing, &c., was destroyed by fire last night. I saved nothing. You will remember I bought one of Herring's Safes from you last March, and I have much pleasure in informing you it stood the fire well; it was perfectly red hot for several hours; the handles and brass plate both melted off, and after hauling it out of the burning embers we had to pour water on it for nearly half an hour before it could be opened. You may fancy my satisfaction at finding my books, mortgages, deeds, notes and cash all right. I had a large amount of valuable papers in it, which, had I lost, would have completely ruined me. You will please send me another safe directly, and I will send you the old one that you may show it to all who wish to have a perfectly fire-proof safe.

I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

J. W. [illegible]

The subscribers have on hand for sale the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THIS IS A FAST age, and, determined to distance all competitors, we have just made a grand improvement in our admirable sewing machines, by adding fifty per cent. to their speed. A very great economy is thus effected, not only in the quantity of work done, but in the hire of operators, rent of rooms, &c. All the other recent great improvements are retained, and perfected in these new machines. It is a fact that can be clearly demonstrated, that SINGER'S Sewing Machines, at the moderate prices asked, are more economical to the user than any of the inferior machines in market, if the latter could be had as a gift. Convenient and satisfactory references can be given to those who are using our machines with great profit, and in every branch of trade.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR—UNQUESTIONABLY the place to procure these precious articles of domestic consumption, at moderate prices, is at the BOWERY TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 113 Bowery, or at the CHELSEA TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 114 8th-av. These well-known establishments are identical in their system of management, and by confining themselves to but three articles, possess advantages over stores retailing a variety, too well known to need comment. Please examine before purchasing. N. B.—The Bowery Tea Warehouse is located just below Grand-st., No. 113, east side, and may be distinguished by the "Little Giant" in the window, who surprises every beholder by his strength and industry in supplying the numerous patrons of this establishment with fresh ground coffee, in quantities to suit, and in quality to please.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, are offering bargains, lawns and robes, at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for their Fall goods. They will open, THIS DAY, three cases fine printed lawns at 6¼ cents per yard; rich bareges at [illegible]; fine de beiges, 1s. 6d.; rich plaid and striped silks at [illegible]; black bareges at 2s. Also goods for bathing dresses and mosquito nettings.

M. WILSON, GILSEY BUILDING.—CITY AND country merchants desirous of purchasing shirts, collars and stocks, should avail themselves of the first pick from one of the largest and most choice stock of goods in the City.

M. WILSON,

corner Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, Gilsey Building, late a basement.

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JULY 1855

NEW PUBLICATION.

THE FOUR [illegible]

AND

THEIR HEARTLESS WIVES.

A STORY OF DOMESTIC TRIALS.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1855, by [illegible], in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York.

CHAPTER I.

> You see me here, you gods, a poor old man,
> As full of grief as age; wretched in both!
> If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts
> Against their father, fool me not so much
> To bear it tamely; touch me with noble anger!
> O, let not woman's weapons, water drops,
> Stain my man's cheeks!—No, you unnatural hags,
> I will have such revenges on you both
> That all the world shall—I will do such things—
> What they are, yet I know not; but they shall be
> The terrors of the earth. [King Lear.

Poor William Hammond! He was old! The snows of eighty-seven stern Winters had whitened his locks, and bleached his cheeks to the color of parchment. His frail limbs quivered under the touch of paralysis, and his eyes were moistened with the thick waters that dim the vision of the aged, until he could scarcely see to make his way from his [illegible] to the homely grounds that surrounded the almshouse in G——, Long Island.

The almshouse! Yes, he was there!

Had he no friends? Not one.

Relatives? Ay, but they——they were his enemies.

His enemies!

Is there anything so very strange in that? Are you not aware that there is no beast of the field—no reptile that crawls—no monster that imagination ever conjured up and pictured upon canvas, or described in print, that can equal the sum of unnatural instincts, prejudices and practices, in [illegible] and ungrateful conduct?

Humanity is not good to the extent that its own conceit would have us believe. In respect to filial attachments it is, in many instances, not a whit superior to brute nature. The wolf will die to preserve her whelp—the lioness will struggle to the last in defence of her young—the timid mouse will brave even annihilation to save its offspring from death; but the whelp, the cub and the mouseling, once full grown, think no more of the parent. *How many cubs, whelps and mouselings go upon two legs*, and are known as creatures made after God's own image!

Poor William Hammond!

Two years had he lived upon the charity of the country—the country in which he drew his first breath—in which he had tilled a few acres industriously, and reared a numerous family in comfort and respectability—in which he had filled offices of trust—in which he had, so far, spent his life without incurring either blame or hatred—in which he had never done a noteworthy wrong—in which he owed no man a dollar. And yet he was a pauper!—a feeble, helpless, heart-broken pauper!

But to our narrative. It was a beautiful June morning. The old man had crawled to the porch of the almshouse, and seated himself upon a rude bench, over which ran a sickly grape-vine. Alas! it was not his own nor did a fig-tree cast its shade upon the portal! Yet peace was in the patriarch's heart, for he communed unceasingly with his God, and although sore his trials and hard the path appointed to his weary feet, no one ever heard him complain. He calmly awaited the summons which should call him to the right hand of his Redeemer; he neither prayed for its arrival nor hoped for its detention. Let it come when it would, he—poor, forsaken old man—was ready!

From where he sat he could observe the chimney that was once his own—under the shadow of which he had nurtured and trained his brood of little ones, until they were full-fledged and capable of going out into the great world to take care of themselves. There was the roof, too, under which his parents were born, and beneath which the faithful partner of his bosom quietly resigned the breath that animated her mortal frame, and took her departure for that bourne where the righteous shine in glory forever.

His children! where are they? He had six; five of whom were males. He was thinking, in his desolation, on this bright June morning, of those children. One, twenty-five years before, had deserted his father's hearth-stone to follow the sea. He had clandestinely sailed, as a cabin boy, for the West Indies, and from that day to this no tidings had been heard of him.

"He was a good boy—though a little wild," mused the old man, while a tear trickled down his furrowed cheek and was lost in the grizzly beard meagerly sprinkled over his gaunt chin and throat. "I was perhaps too harsh with him. He was not reserved and calculating, like the others, and the contrast startled and annoyed me. I misconstrued his generous impulses, and called them wicked propensities. Heavenly Father, forgive me if I did wrong! They tell me he is dead; but there is something in this old heart that admonishes me I shall not die until he has, face to face, received my blessing. Wherever he may be, he has it now. May the wanderer's footsteps never stray from the path of rectitude!"

And then the old man paused, and passed his withered hand, with an air of pain, over his wrinkled brow, as if to wipe away some terrible idea. Ah! thought would be busy in that old and distracted brain. The four sons for whom he had toiled, so long as he could toil, and among whom he had divided the products of all his earthly possessions when he discovered that he could no longer manage his farm, *were strangers to him!* Their doors and hearts were closed against him, because he was old, infirm and "troublesome." They all lived in New-York, and followed the pursuit of commerce; all were in regular employ; all doing much more than a living business; all striving to attain wealth and happiness; all pretending to be the most upright of citizens. They were married, and were *fathers*; and yet, [illegible] may seem, for their own parent they possessed neither love, pity, sympathy nor respect. Had their children evinced a lack of regard for them, they would have resented the offence without mercy. How can we explain or reconcile this paradox?

But now a smile chases away the gloom that had gathered about the veteran's countenance, and he rises with difficulty, and by the aid of his rude staff, cut, by a pauper woman's son, from one of the old trees in the neighborhood, he totters unsteadily, and yet with something like a gladsome gait, towards the road.

"She should have been here ere this," he soliloquized; "she will be here; for she has never yet falsified her promise. My daughter!—my poor Rose! would that I were young again for her sake! Her brothers maliciously, and to aid their sinister designs, call her an idiot; but she is no idiot. A little weak in intellect; but good, good!"

The old man drooped languidly upon a welcome stone at the side of the highway, and fell asleep.

The aged need sleep, like the *infant*. Years affect us like [illegible].

He had slept a quarter of an hour or so, when a poorly-clad girl—or woman, for she was twenty-two years of age—came up the dusty road towards him with a merry air. Her attire, as we have intimated, was scanty, and of the commonest material. She wore no bonnet; but nature had provided her with an unusual quantity of hair. This was of a light brownish color, and was as glossy as the plumage of a bird. It fell about her shoulders in massive natural ringlets, and looked as if it were seldom or never disturbed by a comb. Her face was after the Grecian model, and might have been pronounced faultless, but for the sudden recession of the forehead from the base of the finely-chiseled nose to the roots of her tresses. The eye was bright, beautifully blue, and clear as the purest diamond; but there was occasionally a vacancy of expression about it that produced a somewhat painful and uncertain impression on those who gazed into its depths. Her form was cast in one of those naturally-graceful moulds, the impresses of which are as often seen in the hovel as in the palace. It indicated beauty, health and strength, unaided by artifice, and untaught by conventionality.

She tripped pleasantly up to her father—for it is Rose Hammond of whom we are speaking—and placed her hand upon his shoulders.

"Father, awake, it is I—your own dear Rose!"

The veteran unclosed his heavy eyelids, and gazed with a dreamy air of doubt upon the disturber of his slumber. Then, suddenly recognizing his daughter, he threw himself as speedily and energetically as his feebleness would permit, upon his child's bosom, and wept! He had been dreaming of her.

"Father, do not cry," said the girl, in a slightly reproachful tone—yet her voice was as pleasant as the finest music—"it is not right to cry. See," she continued, uncovering a little basket which she had with her, "I have brought you some breakfast."

"I have had my breakfast, my dear child," responded the old man apathetically.

"Yes, mush and molasses;—but not such a breakfast as this," answered his child, gaily. "Look," she added, as she displayed the viands, "here is a piece of broiled chicken—here is toast, and here are some strawberries which came all the way from the South—somewhere, I suppose," she continued, with a slight show of despondency, "in the direction to which brother Harry sailed so long ago."

The old man, at the name of Harry, bowed his head upon his daughter's shoulder, and wept more freely than before.

"There, do not mind," said Rose, soothingly, "I know it was wrong to mention his name, but somehow when I *think* of him I must also *speak* of him. Come, father, eat this—you are sadly in want of it. The doctor says that you must have the best of nourishment."

"The doctor!—what doctor?" inquired the old man, with surprise, as he looked, with gestures of astonishment, upon the food his daughter had brought him.

The girl blushed, and looked down upon the ground in great confusion.

"What doctor?" repeated the old man, anxiously—"tell me, child, what doctor?"

"One that I—I——"

"Speak;—fear not to utter the truth," said the old man, kindly.

The girl blushed so deeply that the blood seemed about to force its way through the pores of her clear and almost transparent skin.

"You do not know him, father," she at length stammered, and then she hid her burning face upon the old man's bosom.

"Not know him! Who should you know anything that I know not? Have you, too, turned recreant?"

"Oh, no! no!" cried Rose, eagerly.

"Explain, then."

"He is so good, so kind, so noble, so handsome——" began the daughter, apologetically.

"Handsome! Well!"

"And gives me such good advice—" she continued.

"Well, well, go on."

"And treats me with so much respect—" she resumed.

"Ah! that is right."

"That—that——you—you could not help loving him," she added.

"And do you love him, my child?" asked the old man, with touching simplicity.

"Yes, father!"

Her face glowed like a blacksmith's at the forge, but her eye did not quail as the parent looked into it, for *she had told the truth.*

"And this man—this doctor," asked the veteran, nervously, "does he know this?"

"He does."

"How did you make his acquaintance?" inquired the old man [illegible].

"He came to spend a few weeks with my mistress, and when they told him that I was *soft here*," she pointed to her head, "and that he must not get angry at what I did, but only laugh at me, he looked sorrowful, and—and—he has since been so kind to me that I cannot bear to be out of his sight. Besides, he says I am not *foolish*—and—and—he has promised to 'make a woman of me!' He says that all I want is education."

The old man looked at her so steadfastly that, had she been conscious of [illegible] itself, she would have fallen, con[illegible] at his feet.

"Education," he muttered, after he had scanned her countenance for a couple of minutes, "you never would take to it, and that is why they said you were not in full possession of your wits."

"Would never take to it!" she exclaimed artlessly, "ah, that was because he was not my teacher."

The old man silently resumed his seat upon the stone, and abstractedly commenced eating the food that Rose had brought to him. While he ate she told him how the doctor had given her these viands, how he had bought her a new dress to go to church in, how he had given her a pair of [illegible]

"The doctor!" he said—"I must see him!"

"You? Why?"

"To know if he means you well."

"Means me well! How could he do otherwise? Wherefore would he do what he has done if he meant me ill? Has he not endured all kinds of ridicule for me?"

"I must see him."

The girl looked thoughtful for a moment, and then spoke:

"You shall."

"When?"

"*Now!* He is just at the bend of the road—by the mill! I will call him."

And away she bounded, like a frisky lamb.

The old man seemed to gather strength from his reflections, for he sought the middle of the road, and paced it up and down, without the aid of his staff. He straightened his figure somewhat, too, and muttered, with a *fierceness* as foreign to his years, "They will take her from me, too, if they can. Then, O Lord, receive me into thy embrace!"

Just then Rose and the doctor approached the old man.

The doctor was an elegant looking personage—of grave demeanor, and dressed in polish fashion. Yet from his dark eye flashed the fire of uncontrolled passion, and the lines curved about his mouth indicated a temper of no tractable character. His dress and manner did not harmonize with the stamp of a sensualist—and yet that stamp was partially upon his brow.

William Hammond gazed upon him long and earnestly. The doctor did not speak; Rose felt awed, and did not venture to break the ominous silence. Finally, the veteran grasped his daughter by the shoulder, and, drawing her convulsively towards him, imprinted a kiss among her clustering curls, and then placing her behind him, he elevated his right arm, and pointing his long, thin, shriveled forefinger full at the doctor's face, sternly said,

"Begone!"

"Sir!" exclaimed the doctor.

"Oh, father!" cried Rose.

"Begone, viper!" repeated the old man, with uncommon vehemence. "I know you," he continued, addressing the doctor, "I know you, wretch, and I know the motive which brings you here. Monster! Pursue your vile scheme no further! And, mark me Rose, unless you at once relinquish all association with this devil, I discard, disown you!"

"Father, I cannot. There is a reason——"

"There is none that can alter my determination," interrupted William Hammond. "Child of my heart—solace of my desolate and helpless old age—*tempt me not to curse you.*"

Rose fell to the ground insensible.

The doctor hastily retreated up the road, and was speedily lost to sight.

The father and the daughter remained where they were, for some time—the father mute, the child unconscious!

CHAPTER II.

> But man we find the only creature
> Who, led by folly, combats nature;
> Who, when she loudly cries, forbear,
> With obstinacy fixes there. SWIFT.

The majority of people, when they wish to exhibit examples of vice, point at the localities where intemperance, debauchery, groveling licentiousness, crime-engendered sickness and abominable sloth, herd together in shameless disorder and confusion. They do this as if vice was to be *found* in no other shapes or places. But it is almost everywhere—and the worst of all vice is that sought to be concealed by an outward show of respectability. For the offences of the wretches forming the extreme under strata of society there is some excuse—for the well-fed and well-clad scoundrels who violate the law, without even the very questionable plea of necessity, there can be no apology.

And yet it is strange how the world will fawn upon villainy in broadcloth, and cry "mad dog" at a ragged drunkard. Ah! dear reader, all burglaries are not planned in dingy cellars—all murders are not devised by *professed* desperadoes—all deceit comes not from the lips of the ignorant and hopeless.

Let us see!

We will introduce you to Mr. Wimple—a fine gentleman of the old school in his exterior and manner. His bow was as stately as that of a courtier of the Elizabethan period; his smile as bland and oily as that of a dancing master—the tones of his voice were as even and melodious as the fabled vocalism of a syren—his dress, plain, but rich, fitted him with the utmost nicety; and altogether he was a model of what people generally consider gentlemanly propriety.

His house, in the upper part of the city, was unpretending, but elegant. Everything in and about it was costly, but simple; indeed, it looked like the residence of a traveled man of the world, whose wanderings had improved his natural tastes, instead of vitiating them—the latter being too often the case. Mr. Wimple had traveled all over Europe. He had "put up" at almost every *auberge* in France; had hunted the chamois with the Tyrolese; had smoked *narghillies* in Asia; played *rouge et noir* and *picquet* at all the continental watering places; bought ivory toys, at a ruinous price, of rascally Tartars outside the walls of Canton; had dined at the London club rooms; flirted with the dark-skinned daughters of Otaheite; and drank whisky at Kate Kearney's *shebeen*, on the banks of Ireland's Killarney.

He was the son of an Irish Lieutenant, who emigrated to this country shortly after the Revolution, with a respectable fortune, and a broken-down constitution. The latter soon succumbed to King Death's mandate, the former descended to our Mr. Wimple.

Mr. Wimple became a speculator. Speculation was in him, as the saying is, and he devoted considerable attention to it. We do not mean to have the reader infer that he was a vulgar money maker, who was always inquiring the prices of corner lots, and examining into the market value of his next door neighbor's bricks and mortar. Oh, no! Mr. Wimple speculated—not in stocks, exactly—not in flour, butter, cheese, and other necessaries of life—not in out-of-town village sites, or other *real* estate which often proves unreal; but in human nature. He found it a great commodity to traffic in. All the while he was speculating, in his peculiar way, he appeared to the sleepy, unobservant world, nothing but a gentleman of leisure, in the pursuit of pleasure. His pleasure was to gratify many bad passions, the least of which, in his case, we will do him the justice to say, was avarice. He valued money only for the power it gave him to accomplish his desires! Money without its uses was mere dross in his estimation. A spirit of mischief—a deep devotion to intrigue—colored, in secret, all the acts of his life.

Oh, marvelous organ, the human heart! How often it becomes the color of the arterial blood which it distributes through the veins—black!

The doctor mentioned in our preceding chapter, Doctor Aiken, was no novelty, as the times were. He was an adventurer, a fortune-seeker—and possessed everything that he wanted but gold, viz., education, influence, a good address, and a pliable conscience. If he had devoted himself to the practice of his profession, he would have accumulated riches in the due course of events, but he said, "*Now* is the time to be rich! What is the value of wealth when the possessor is too old to enjoy it? Pshaw! to be rich in your second childhood is like draining the lees of wine, or similar to drinking a Seidlitz draught, after the effervescence has vanished and left it 'stale, flat, and unprofitable.'"

Wimple became acquainted with Aiken in London. The latter was then a student—a younger son, with a small annuity and a large outlay. Aiken was easily molded to anybody's purpose—if they only ministered to the gratification of his impulses, and flattered his small vanities. Wimple knew how to do both. He brought him to America, for purposes which will be made sufficiently plain in the course of our narrative.

The morning after the scene we have detailed as having occurred at G——, Long Island, Aiken presented himself at Wimple's mansion, and was admitted to the dressing-room of his patron.

"Well," said Wimple, interrogatively, as he adjusted a highly-starched collar around his neck, "how do things progress?"

"Badly," replied Aiken, in a tone of gloom—for he was as easily depressed as elevated—"the old man has spoiled all my plans."

"Spoiled them—how? Surely, you have not been verdant enough to have anything to do with *him*," said the gentleman of the old school, Mr. Wimple, with a supercilious curl of the corners of his mouth, and slightly elevated eyebrows.

"Silly enough to be entrapped into a meeting with him, and most confoundedly astonished to hear him denounce me—to see his daughter fall senseless to the ground, and to leave them together as fast as my legs would permit, as he was preparing to launch his anathemas at my devoted head. He never saw me to my knowledge, and yet he said he knew me, and was aware of my motives."

"He *does* know you—he *has* seen you," said Wimple, with a shrug of the shoulders.

"How? Where?"

"He has seen you with *me*, and that makes him know you," answered Mr. Wimple, proudly.

"He must have an exalted opinion, then, of you," said the doctor, with a slight degree of sarcasm.

"He *has*," responded Wimple, coolly, "all men have, I believe."

"I tell you what, Wimple," said the doctor, earnestly, after a short pause, during which the old gentleman finished his toilet, "I'll be hanged if there isn't some mystery about this affair more than I know about. If you have been getting me into a scrape——"

"Oh, nonsense!" exclaimed Wimple, hastily,—"what scrape is involved in making a pretty girl love you?"

"But *such* a girl," ventured the doctor—"*all heart* and little brains. And yet, by Jove, I believe her mind only needs cultivation to be as sound and as serviceable as your's or mine."

"Speak for yourself, sir, and not for me," said the old beau, with asperity. He added—"I dare say now, you are really in love with the foolish baggage!"

"To tell you the truth, I don't dislike her," said the doctor, with a serious air, "and it goes against my grain to injure her. Such gratitude—such devotion—such artless affection—such filial piety—such beauty——"

"Humbug," cried Wimple, interrupting his protege. "What has all this to do with our bargain?"

"Bargain!" ejaculated the young doctor with a start.

"Ay! Bargain."

"What was it, Mr. Wimple? pray repeat it word for word," said the doctor, through his pale lips, as he changed his tone and manner, "that I may understand it too thoroughly to mistake one of its conditions."

Wimple looked at his hitherto facile tool with astonishment. It was the nearest approach to rebellion the doctor had ever evinced. "I must bring him down," he thought, and so, carefully closing the door of the apartment, and then suddenly sinking the characteristics of the old school *gentleman*, he said, in a tone of voice as harsh, and as suggestive of freezing, as a crashing avalanche of ice:

"Hark ye! Play me no tricks, Doctor Aiken. You were to make this girl love you—so far you have succeeded. You were to ruin her! *Have you succeeded in that?*"

"No," answered the doctor with a nervous shudder.

"Then back to your duty, you have been paid to perform it!"

"Sir!"

"Back to your duty, I say. What need you care for the whinings of an old pauper dotard—an ass who has never known what it was to protect his own privileges, or insist upon civil treatment from those whose right it is to give it? Go to your duty, Sir!"

The doctor was as pale as a sheet of paper. Before replying, he buried his face in his hands, and it was evident that he was undergoing a terrible mental struggle. Wimple watched him as a cat watches a bird it would devour.

At length the doctor raised his head, and looking steadfastly at his tormenter, (who wished to be his mentor,) said:

"Let matters stop where they are. The girl is already heart-broken; that is enough."

"Not for my purpose," said Wimple, sneeringly.

"Then, curse me if somebody else mustn't take the affair in hand, for go further in the business I will not. *I know what a father's curse is*, and I'll not risk another."

"Is your mind made up?"

"You have my answer."

"Then mark me," said Wimple, seizing his hat and cane, and making towards the door, "in less than one week you will sleep in a prison. Love a girl like that? It cannot be."

"Well, then, *it is*, and now make the most of it," cried the doctor, suddenly starting from the chair he was occupying, and interposing his person between Mr. Wimple and the door. He continued: "You talk of a prison. It is preferable to the life I am leading; but I don't mean to take up my abode in one quite yet. Man, man, you do not know the nature you are tempting! I am easy, fond of luxury, not over scrupulous in my morals, readily persuaded as a general thing; but once I fairly set my heart upon an object, hell itself cannot swerve me from my purpose of attaining it. I idolize this girl! Her very helplessness, added to her goodness, has created feelings within me which I never knew before. Cross not her path. In all else you may command me—in that I am my own master and your superior."

So saying, the doctor left the house.

[illegible]

[illegible] He bowed lower than before.

"Away with you—you know the route he usually takes. Remember, Tom, it would be better *for both of us if he should die, rather than he should get married!*"

The negro, without another word, left the house close on the heels of the doctor.

Mr. Wimple dropped into a chair, and remarked, as he surveyed himself in a little mirror opposite: "*His* marriage, I think, is disposed of; *now let me think of my own.*" The continuation of this story will be found in the New-York Ledger of July 28—it will be ready next Tuesday, and for sale at all the periodical depots. This narrative of city life will prove the most interesting ever published. The writer means to show that—

> "There is a tide in the affairs of men
> Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune;
> Omitted, all the voyage of their life
> Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, at the rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. An essay will be read by Prof. HOWARD CROSBY. Young men generally, and others friendly to the Association, are cordially invited to be present. A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

The Discussion between Prof. H. Mattison and Geo. Storrs, on *The Soul*, is just issued in pamphlet. Those who desire to see the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in relation to the commencement, progress, and conclusion of that discussion, will find it in this pamphlet. For sale at *Bible Examiner* Office, No. 141 Fulton-st., second floor. Price 25 cents.

Margaret L. Bishop will Preach in the open air TO-MORROW, in the Orchard, Green Point, L. I., at 3 P. M. and at 7½ P. M. in the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., New-York. Subject—*The Glory of the Latter Day—Peace on Earth—When Satan, the Man of Sin, is Bound*, &c., &c. Come and hear. Seats free.

Returned Missionary.—Rev. JEREMIAH PHILLIPS, just returned from Orissa, India, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at the First Free-will Baptist Church, (Rev. D. M. Graham, Pastor,) Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston-sts. DULA, a native Santal convert will take part in the exercises.

The Forty-seventh-st. Mission, as previously announced, will, after Sunday next, be removed to the corner of 6th-av. and 40th st. where the accommodations will be capable of seating 400 children. Measures are now being taken to establish regular public worship, at the same place, every SABBATH FORENOON and AFTERNOON.

Strong-place Church, Brooklyn.—President ANDERSON, LL. D., of Rochester University, will preach (D. V.) in this Church, corner of Degraw-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, and Professor ARNOLD, of Newton Theological Institution, (late from Greece,) in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Scotch Presbyterian Church—North 6th-st., near 5th-st., Williamsburg. Public worship TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3½ P. M., by the Pastor, and at 7½ o'clock, Evening, by Rev. WM. C. JOHNSTONE, of Philadelphia. Strangers are invited. Seats free.

Rev. Isaac Westcott will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, being his last service as Pastor of the Laight-st. Baptist Church of this City, having accepted a call at Gloversville in this State.

Westminster Church, Twenty-second-street, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER STRAIN, of Cremore, County Armagh, Ireland, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

Important Information!—The Prophet of the Latter Day will preach pure Bible Truth TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on *The Nature and Location of Heaven and Hell*. Seats free. Public invited.

Rev. B. R. Van Zandt—Professor in Rutgers College, New Jersey, is expected to preach in the Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church, near the 6th av., on next SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M.

Asbury M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Stanton.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free, and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

Rev. Sidney A. Corey—Will preach at the 5th-av. Chapel, TO-MORROW, July 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

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Henry Clay's Family Mansion—Letter from [illegible]

The Louisville Journal recently contained an article assailing JAMES B. CLAY, Esq., of Ashland, Ky., the son of "Harry of the West," and speaking of him as the "young gentleman who tore down the old mansion of his immortal father, instead of leaving it to be resorted to and gazed on with emotions of reverential awe by the men of future generations;" "is or has been selling the [illegible], rafters, posts, &c., of his glorious father's old dwelling-house, to be manufactured into walking-sticks," etc., etc.

Mr. CLAY replies to the attack of the Journal in a long letter. We quote a portion of it:

But I am "the young gentleman who tore down the old mansion of his father, instead of leaving it to be resorted to," &c., &c. Was not the mansion I tore down my mansion? I did not inherit it from my father, but purchased it when offered by his executors at public auction to the highest bidder. I am grateful to anybody who ever pretends to feel an interest in my father's memory; but is it not fair to presume that I, his son, feel quite as much reverence for him, and anything that was his, as any other person? As aspersions, both public and private, have been made against me for thus pulling down my father's old house, I am really glad to have a fair opportunity to make known how I came to be its owner, and why I determined to take it down, and to rebuild it.

For years previous to my father's death it was his great desire that I should purchase Ashland. Knowing that the house would have to be rebuilt, he often said when speaking of it: "It will last my lifetime." When I left Kentucky to reside near St. Louis, he abandoned the hope of my purchasing it with much regret, expressed in a letter now in my possession. Hearing of his last illness and probably approaching death, I wrote to him—knowing that it would give him more happiness than almost any earthly thing—that I would give up all my prospects in Missouri, and that he might die satisfied, that, if I could help it, Ashland should not, in my lifetime at least, pass into the hands of strangers. After my father's death, my mother caused me to be informed that she would have the place sold, with the view to my becoming the purchaser; that the whole place was in a ruinous condition, but that it would make her happy in her lifetime to know that it was not to go out of the family. I returned to Kentucky and purchased it. Finding the dwelling, like most others built fifty odd years ago, in a dilapidated condition, I called on a competent architect to ascertain whether it was a safe residence for my family; it was pronounced to be unsafe; and, moreover, that it would tumble down of itself in a very few years. Under these circumstances, I determined to rebuild it in a style suitable to my own taste, and not wholly unworthy of my father. In this connection, I will also say that I am not a very young gentleman, being near forty years of age.

I consider the last charge made in the Journal's editorial as by far the most grave, and if it were true in the sense intended, I should feel myself unworthy to possess my father's house; unworthy to be a Kentuckian; and should be willing to fly to some remote corner of the earth to hide my vile and dishonored head. I should in that case, as I do now, protest against that license which is not the liberty but the vile and unmanly abuse of the liberty of the press, which can allow an editor or editors to prostitute the columns of a public journal to comment upon the private conduct of private men with respect to their private property. The charge that I have sold one inch of the old lumber of my father's house with a view to my private profit, is utterly and unqualifiedly false. I have freely given it, when it has been asked, and I have repeatedly refused to sell it when informed it was to be used for profit. Much of it has been stolen, and I have been greatly annoyed by persons coming to my place and carrying away whatever they fancied, either from the old house, or plants and growing shrubs, without asking the permission of any one.

At last it occurred to me that I might put some of the old lumber which was useless to me to a good and worthy use. I determined to have some little articles made as souvenirs of Ashland from the old roof trees; that I would cause them to be placed with a friend in Lexington to be sold, with the understanding with him that the proceeds, after paying the cost of construction, should be donated to some public charity. I accordingly employed a cabinet maker, himself almost an object of charity, as he said, in these hard times, to make some boxes. About 140 have been made, and 100 canes, of which some six or eight boxes only hitherto have been sold. I have good hope, however, that the residue will be, and at a profit which may next Winter gladden the hearts of some few poor widows and orphans. Except what have been sold of these boxes and canes deposited with Mr. JOHN WILSON for sale, and for the purpose stated, the man who says I have sold one particle of the old timber of my father's is a liar and a villain—and I, before God, pronounce him to be so.

Exciting Scene—A Slave Family Manumitted.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, July 19.

On Wednesday afternoon, quite an exciting scene took place at Walnut-street wharf, caused by the liberation of a slave family. It appears that a gentleman from Virginia, who is on his road to the North for the purpose of embarking for Central America, was on board the steamer Washington with a female slave and her two sons. Just before the line started,—some of the Abolitionists of this city having got wind of the character of the party,—a colored man called out to the woman that if she would step ashore she would be free by the laws of the State. The master told the negro to mind his own business—the woman knew where she was going. The colored man said he merely wished to inform her of her rights. The woman said she did not know she was free, and expressed a desire to be at liberty. The Virginian then told her she could do as she pleased, but reminded her that she had three children in Virginia, and asked if she wanted to be parted from them. "No, massa, but I want to be free," was the reply. The slaves were then seized by some negroes and hurried ashore. The Virginian collared the negro who had first caused the difficulty, and also seized a well-known Abolitionist, who had had taken an active part in the affair. The master demanded of the latter "whether he would be responsible for these people?" The Philadelphian said he would be responsible for every shadow of a legal claim the Virginian had upon them, and handed his card. The officers of the boat interfered, and the Virginian went ashore to obtain the aid of the police; but in vain. The scene attracted an excited crowd. Finally, the liberated mother and sons were placed in a cab, and driven up Dock-street amid the cheers of the negroes and Abolitionists. The parties brought up in one of the negro sections of the lower part of the city. The Virginian stated that he was a Minister to one of the Central American Governments.

The Washington Union states that by a regulation of the Post-Office Department, all unpaid newspapers, pamphlets and other printed matter, mailed in any foreign country, and received at any Post-Office in the United States, which may be refused, or cannot be delivered as addressed, must be returned to the department as dead matter in the same manner and under the same general regulations as apply to the return of dead letters, and should be addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The Troy Budget says: "WM. McCLATCHEY, formerly a printer of this city, who was "wanted" to claim a legacy of $10,000 left him in Saratoga County, has turned up as a journeyman in the office of the Butte County (Cal.) Record, where he is doing well. The Record says he is interested in a land claim in that State which is sure to make him rich without any dispensation from this quarter."

The Cecil Whig says: The rumor is current that the Railroad Company have given up the idea of building a bridge across the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace. Many of the piles which have been driven there, we understand, have been swept away, and the project seems to have been given up as impracticable.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

FRIDAY, July 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales of 60 bbls. have been made at $6 50 for Pots and $6 56¼@$6 62½ for Pearls ℔ 100 lb.

BEESWAX—There have been 2,000 lbs. yellow sold at former rates.

CANDLES—The demand is not active, but holders are firm. The supply is moderate.

COFFEE—Is less inquired for, but is stiffly held at the improved rates previously mentioned. The sales since our last include 300 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11c.@11½c.; 1,500 Rio at 10½c.@11¼c.; and some St. Domingo at 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Rules quiet at old quotations.

COTTON—Seems in rather better request, but at prices ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. lower than those current on Monday last.

FISH—Dry Cod are moderately dealt in at $3 87½@$4 12½ ℔ cwt. The stock is not very large. Mackerel and Herring are in slack request without any important change in value.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue to be quite freely offered, while there prevails but a moderate demand for the Eastern and local trade, and to all continents. Hence, they are on the decline. The day's movements amount to 5,800 bbls., within our revised range:

Ordinary State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Straight State	7 87½@ 8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00 @ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 00 @ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 62½@ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 50 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 50

Canadian remains quiet and languid, with sales of only 750 bbls. inferior common to choice extra brands at $9 25@$10 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is dull and drooping, with more offering. About 900 bbls. were obtained at $9 25@$11 50 for low mixed to extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and not worth over $7@$8 25 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in at $4 50@$4 62½ ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite heavy and much less valuable. The demand is very slack, and there is no prospect of its improving until prices shall have fallen still lower. The sales since our last have embraced 2,400 bushels prime Canadian red at $1 75; and one or two lots of Upper Lake do. reported at $1 50 ℔ bushel. Rye is unchanged in demand and value. Nothing new has occurred in Barley. A rather better inquiry exists for Barley Malt, mainly at $1 35@$1 40 ℔ bushel, but these rates are below the views of owners. State and Western Oats are plentier, and can now be procured at 50@63c. ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair request, but at languid rates. The receipts are pretty large and freely offered. The day's business includes 62,000 bushels, mainly Western mixed, at 89c.@90c. ℔ bushel. A few retail sales of Western yellow were effected at 91c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—River is less abundant, and is in demand at $1 06¼@$1 18¾ ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—American is attracting more attention at steady rates, but the sales so far have been limited. Other kinds are unchanged.

HOPS—Continue dull and heavy, at 22c.@28c. for last year's crop, ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is not active, but is stiffly held at $29@$31, usual terms, ℔ ton. Nothing of any consequence has occurred in the market for other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern seem in moderate request, mostly at $1 43¾ ℔ thousand, though many factors ask a higher rate.

LEAD—Remains quiet, but firm, as before quoted.

LIME—Rockland is in scanty supply, and worth 90c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears inactive, yet steady, in the absence of an adequate supply.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is sparingly dealt in, but is quoted firm at $2 75@$3 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is also in slack request, at 41½c.@42c. ℔ gallon, though held with much confidence at these prices. Shipping Tar is salable and buoyant, at $3@$3 25 ℔ bbl. We have nothing new to notice in White Resin. Common Resin is moderately inquired for, chiefly at $1 87½@$1 90 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered. The supply is less extensive. Pitch has not varied much.

OILS—There is not much inquiry for Crude, but this is still held at 72c.@74c. for Whale, and $1 75 for Sperm, ℔ gallon. Manufactured kinds are unchanged—Red Oil is retailing only at 58c.@60c. ℔ gallon. Palm Oil is quoted at 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb., without transactions. Olive is quiet, but steady, at old figures. Linseed is selling slowly from store at 90c.@91c. ℔ gallon. Whole parcels are deemed worth 88c.@89c. ℔ gallon, but are not actively sought after. Good to Prime Lard Oil is in fair request at 85c.@92c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is without much activity or steadiness, the day's sales consisting of 1,100 bbls., at $19 37½@$19 62½ for New Mess, and $16 75 for New Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue to be moderately inquired for at former rates, with sales of 150 pkgs. at 9¼c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is doing better, sales having been made to-day of 500 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef is in fair demand at full rates; 180 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $25@$26 ℔ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 13c.@16c. for Ohio; 16c.@19c. for ordinary to good State, and 19c.@22c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese still sells slowly at from 4c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—We heard of sales of about 100 tcs., in lots, at $5 75@$6 31¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has not varied essentially in demand or value.

SOAP—There were 150 bxs. Castile bought at 10½c. ℔ lb.

SUGAR—Remains pretty active and steady, with sales of 700 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, mostly within the range of from 5¼c.@6¼c.; with small lots of New-Orleans and Porto Rico at former rates.

TALLOW—Sales of 15,000 lbs. prime have been reported at 11¾c.@12c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Remain quiet but firm, in private,—pending the auction sale announced for next Wednesday, by L. M. HOFFMAN & Co., for which the catalogue—to comprise a fair proportion of the teas imported by the ships Alboni, Surprise, &c.—are now being prepared.

TOBACCO—The extremely warm weather has prevented an active trade. The supply is still moderate; and prices are supported. The sales since Tuesday have embraced 84 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@10½c.; 60 cases Seed Leaf at 6½c.@10½c.; 139 bales Yara at 33c.@34c.; 68 bales Havana at 27c.@36c.; and 45 Cienfuegos on private terms.

LONDON, JULY 2—Monthly Report.—Virginia Leaf and Strips—These have been taken more freely, both for home trade and exportation, and have participated in the advance on other descriptions. Holders are unwilling sellers at the prices which now rule. Kentucky Leaf and Strips now constitute a very large portion of last month's sales, and at advanced rates; common and inferior descriptions of the latter are nearly exhausted. The opinion we expressed some months ago, viz., that the quantity of Strips to be put up this season would not exceed 6,000 hhds., has further been confirmed by recent advices, and from some sections quality is represented as being short and inferior. Maryland—Sales upwards of 100 hhds., at a slight advance on former rates. Havana Seed Leaf, Florida and St. Domingo—a few cases of the former found buyers at full prices. American Stalks and Mixed Stalks in fair request.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 2.—Monthly Report.—We have again to record a large month's business in Tobacco, the sales reaching 1,800 hhds. The bulk of this business has been in Western stemmed, and by far the greater portion has been taken for resale at a considerable advance in prices. Irish and Scotch buyers have done little, their purchases being almost confined to Western stemmed by reason of the small stock of Virginia stemmed on sale. Little has been done for export, but suitable qualities of leaf are firmly held. The market has been quiet during the past week, but holders are firm, and several parcels of Western stemmed are held off, the holders looking for higher rates than those now current.

	Hhds.
Tobacco in Liverpool, 31st May, 1855	8,315
Imported in June, 1855	243
Total	8,558

1855.	V.L.	V.S.	K.L.	K.S.	Md.	Hhds.	
Delivered for Home Trade	12	7	33	206	88	346	
Coastwise	6	40	12	62	31	151	
Exportation	35	7	155	..	..	197	
Ireland	31	37	19	48	..	155—	849
Total							7,709

	V.L.	V.S.	K.L.	K.S.	Md.	Not sampled	Total.
Stock, June 30, 1855	740	320	1,146	4,808	627	60	7,700

WHISKY—There have been 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 40c.@41c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business was quite limited, and rates favored shippers. For Liverpool, the engagements since our last comprised 700 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d. ℔ lb.; about 32,000 bushels Corn at 2½d.@3d. in bulk and bags, ℔ bushel; and small lots of other articles at proportionate figures. For London and Glasgow, the shipments were quite light at languid rates. For Continental ports, there was but little being taken, and rates were somewhat nominal. Nothing new in other respects.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 6 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

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YALE COLLEGE. MEETING OF THE CLASS OF 1845.—The class of 1845 will celebrate their decennial anniversary on WEDNESDAY, July 25. The hour and place of meeting will be settled at a preliminary gathering, to be held at the College Library, on TUESDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. EDWARD OLMSTEAD, Secretary.

WEDDING, VISITING, ADDRESS and at home Cards, Cake-boxes, Envelopes and Business Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Exchange, Notes, Labels, &c., at KELLY'S, half price Engraver and Printer, No. 61 Fulton-st., N. Y. For sale 4 Copperplate Presses in good order.

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HOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 45 John-st.

American Lamps, and Gas Fixtures.

DIETZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's)......132 William-st., near [illegible]

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st.

American Perfumery.

MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL..........587 Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 361 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO..........119 Nassau-st.

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.

GEO. FICHT..........326 Spring-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK..........443 Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. F. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)..73 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND..339 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House

Fireworks.

JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers)..........24 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 52 Maiden-lane and No. 21 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson's Sons,) No. 251 Broadway, one door above 12th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer..........5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,)..........69 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Emporium.

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 252 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON..132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts. LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6¼ cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD..........120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD..........440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO..........117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO..........110 Chambers-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE..........106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.)..........150 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY..........75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper, Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants)......67 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

E. TITUS & CO..........322 Washington-st.

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.

M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 26 and 28 Frankfort-st.

Stearns & Marvin, Manufacturers of RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK."..........Depot 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO....44 Maiden-lane, and 25 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Imp'rs & Manuf.)..20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers)..........61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to do the housework of a small family; no objection to the country; good references given; can be seen for a few days at her present employer's, No. 280 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter. Call at No. 13 4th-st., Williamsburg.

STEWARD WANTED.—A steward is wanted to take charge of the Refectory connected with the Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., early in September next. The applicant must be a man of unexceptionable moral and religious character, and competent to conduct a large and genteel boarding-house, the female head of the family a good housekeeper. A large vegetable garden is connected with the property, and if the applicant is competent to conduct this, it will be a source of much profit to him. Applications accompanied with references, may be made to Rev. D. V. McLEAN, D. D., President of the College, Easton, Penn. The situation is very desirable.

TO CARPENTERS AND MASTER BUILDERS.—To a skillful builder, well versed in his business and competent to superintend and erect good buildings, employment will be given; and to a builder having some capital, (building materials or cash) an interest in profitable building contracts will be given. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

MUSIC.—A young lady, fully competent, wishes a situation as teacher of the Piano-forte in an educational institution. For references, &c., address M., Box No. 3,931, Post-Office, New-York.

COMPOSITORS.—Good compositors can obtain the best work at the highest rates, and for several weeks, by applying THIS MORNING, at BAKER, GODWIN & CO.'S Printing Office, Tribune Buildings.

COACHMAN, (married,) Waiter and Cook are wanted immediately in a gentleman's family at Newport. All three must be first class servants and Protestants. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

FOREMAN WANTED—In a Clothing Manufactory in the country. To a first-class man, a liberal salary will be given. None others need apply. Address, with full references, R. S. J., at this Office.

TRUNK MAKER WANTED.—A good hand at first quality wood-work. Apply to JOHN CATTNACH, No. 86 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—In a produce store; a stout, active boy, from 15 to 17 years of age. Apply at No. 38 Front-st. References will be required.

BOY WANTED—In an importing house, 14 or 15 years of age. Apply after 9 o'clock A. M. at No. 39 Pine-st., first floor.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a first-class dry goods jobbing house, which has a good cash, short time and prompt six months trade. Address Box No. 718 Post-Office.

CHRISTIAN HOME for female servants, on 38th-st. between 4th and Lexington avs. Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution. A French nurse and seamstress waiting for an engagement.

BOARDING.

A LADY—Is desirous of meeting with a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife, who would advance her the sum of $100, and take the same in board. Her house is pleasantly located in the vicinity of 6th-av. and 14th-st. Address W. H. for three days to Broadway Post Office.

BOARDING.—A pleasant unfurnished room is wanted, in the vicinity of Myrtle and Fulton avs., Brooklyn, east of Court-st., by a gentleman and wife; second floor and full board for both; possession about 1st September, or sooner, if required. Address, stating terms, HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—For a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in a first-class house near the South and Wall-st. Ferries. Choice rooms, with all the comforts and attentions of a home. Terms moderate. References required. Apply at No. 40 Congress-st., three doors below Henry.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Board, with pleasant rooms, can be had at No. 213 South 3d-st., near Grove, about fifteen minutes' walk from the ferry.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—By a lady and gentleman and child nurse, with room for one horse and wagon, not less than 12 nor more than 30 miles from the city, on the line of the Hudson preferred. Address box No. 2,935 Post-Office, stating location and other particulars.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., branch of my William and Beaver sts. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7. To my old friends I take this opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me. LORENZO DELMONICO.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1855.

NEW TURNIP SEED—Of the following approved varieties, now in season for planting:

Red Top Strap Leaf,
White Flat Dutch,
Large White Flat,
Large White Norfolk,
White Ruta Baga,
Yellow Stone,
Yellow Finland,
Yellow Aberdeen,
Yellow Swedish or Ruta Baga,

in quantities to suit purchasers, at fair prices.

Also, the following seasonable Seeds: Early Peas, of sorts; Collards, Cucumbers for Pickles, Endive Summer and Fall Radishes of sorts, Corn Salad or Fetticus, Lettuce in varieties, Mushroom Spawn, Round-leaved and Prickly Spinach, Siberian Kale, &c.

J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has been established by Mrs. HOWLAND and daughter (from Charleston, S. C.,) at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 40 East 38th-st. The English studies will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. No efforts will be spared to furnish a pleasant and comfortable home to those who desire to become members of the family. Circulars, with references and complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMINENT FRENCH TRAGEDIENNE
RACHEL
will make her first appearance
ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER,
at the
METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
New-York.
General Office, No. 49 Wall-st., room No. 23.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—On MONDAY EVENING, July 23, 1855, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL offered to DONNA VALERY GOMEZ, Prima Donna Assoluta, from the Royal Opera, Madrid; Carlo Felice, Venice; La Fenice, Geneva, Royal Theatre, Brussels, &c., &c., and recently from Castle Garden, New-York, where she introduced the new Opera "Louisa Miller," of Verdi, with great success.

Donna Valery Gomez, on this grand occasion, will be assisted by Signorina Vestvali, the well known and distinguished contralto; and by many others—the most distinguished stars of New-York—who have kindly volunteered their services on this grand occasion.

Sale of tickets will commence on the 19th July, at 9 A. M., at WM. HALL & SON'S, and others.

Admission only $1. No extra charge for reserved seats, which must be procured in advance. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Musical Festival to commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. No postponement on account of weather.

Assisted by Signorina VESTVALI, Contralto; Signor LOUIS ROCCO, the renowned and favorite Basso-buffo; M. OLE BULL, the famous Violinist, is also expected; Monsieur MARTIN LUZORE, the celebrated Pianist and Composer, his first appearance in New-York, and many others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—PYNE & HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA NIGHTS,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
MR. BURTON'S NIGHTS,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
GREAT AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF MR. BURTON.
FASHIONABLE AND CROWDED HOUSES—ENRAPTURED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855,
TOODLES.

Mr. Timothy Toodle	Mr. Burton.

THE MUMMY.

Captain Cantor	Mr. Bland.
Larry	Mr. J. Moore.
Toby Tramp	Mr. Burton.
Mandragon	Mr. Russell
Susan	Mrs. Holman

Monday, the Pyne & Harrison English Opera Company in FRA DIAVOLO.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture commences at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

Tickets	Fifty Cents
Private Boxes	Five Dollars
Orchestra Seats	One Dollar

Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—THIS EVENING, July 21, will be presented the Drama, in two acts entitled
THE IRISH DIAMOND.

Andy Blake	Mrs. Barney Williams
Mulrooney	Mr. Barney Williams

After which, PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE.
To conclude with
RECOLLECTIONS OF O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Neuvième représentation de la Compagnie Française donnée le LUNDI, 23 Juillet, 1855. Première représentation de la VIE DE BOHEME, pièce en cinq actes par Messrs Barrière et Murger, dans laquelle paraîtront Messrs. Leon Patre, Gustave, Edgard, Octave, Thibert, Prosper; Mmes. Aline, Cécile, Alexandrine, Clementine, &c. Les portes ouvriront à 6½, on commencera à 7½. Les bureaux de location ouvriront à 8 heures du matin. Voir pour les détails l'affiche et prospectus du jour.

BARNUM'S GALLERY OF AMERICAN BEAUTY.—$5,000 IN PREMIUMS TO THE HANDSOMEST LADIES.—The subscriber will give premiums of $1,000, $500, $250, $150, six of $100, ninety of $20, and one hundred of $10 to the handsomest ladies in America, of over sixteen years, married or single. To determine this, he asks the loan for a few months of photographs or daguerreotypes of beautiful women from all parts of the United States and Canada, with or without the names. These likenesses will be placed in the American Museum on the 15th of October next, and the public will decide by ballot who are entitled to the premiums. The likenesses which are first received will secure the most favorable places for light, &c. The ten portraits that receive the highest premiums will be engraved in the French "World's Book of Beauty." Circulars, giving full particulars, (which it is absolutely necessary that every competitor should understand,) may be obtained at the American Museum, New-York. P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The celebrated WHITE'S ORIGINAL SERENADERS EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, SATURDAY, July 21. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, Overtures, Minstrelsy, &c. After which the diverting piece of THE MUSICAL CHOWDER OF TATERS. Evening at 8 o'clock, Songs, Dances, &c. To conclude with the original drollery of THE DARKIE'S PROMENADE. THE BEARDED INFANT, with its mother, THE SWISS BEARDED LADY, the MAINE GIANTESS, the DWARF LADY, the LIVING OURANG OUTANG, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten 12½ cents.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA—This Monarch of the Forest, whose size has never been equaled, will be on exhibition for a short time at the CRYSTAL PALACE, previous to its departure for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England. Its height was 363 feet, its diameter 30 feet, or nearly 100 in circumference. The Paintings, Statuary, and a vast collection of other curiosities are still on exhibition. Doors open from 8 A. M. until 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

J. R. SMITH'S TOUR OF EUROPE AND SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL—The most interesting Exhibition in New-York, showing 150 views, 40 feet wide, of the principal objects of interest in Europe—at the Chinese Rooms, No. 539 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

AUTOMATON, OR WALKING AND SPEAKING MAN.—At the ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, only for a few days longer. Museum open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. The Machine Man will hold his levees at 3 and 8 P. M. Admission to this and the whole Museum, only 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 200 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A beautiful house and lot on Waverley-place; price $7,250. Also a fine house and lot on 15th-st., $9,000. Also, a house and lot on 28th-st., $4,300. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 78 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS OR ANY PERSON OR COMPANY DESIROUS OF ENGAGING IN THE MARBLE BUSINESS.—The subscriber offers for sale his inexhaustible quarry of white marble, situated 73 miles north of New-York, near the Harlem Railroad at South Dover Station. Said quarry has been worked for grave and monument stones for the last 25 years; is the most desirable quarry in the States for building purposes; is not to be surpassed for brilliancy and purity of whiteness; is easily worked and easy of access; not troubled with water, &c. Is situated on and adjoining a farm of about 200 acres of land, that is well adapted for both pasturing and tilling purposes; is not inferior to any farm in the county, and will be sold with said quarry, if desired. Also to be sold with said quarry, about 12 acres of land, on which there are three good dwelling houses, barn, mechanic shops, a fine orchard of grafted fruit, and a never-failing water-power, on which there is a grist mill in good repair, a mill for sawing marble, built the past season on the most improved plans and in the most substantial manner, with six gangs of saws. Also, a large quantity of marble in the rough and sawed, which will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. B. A. PRESTON.

FIVE-STORY BUILDING TO LET.—For seven or ten years, the fine five-story building, No. 31 West-st., next to the corner of Carlisle-st. This is a first-rate chance for any business man who wishes to secure himself a desirable stand at a moderate rent and for a length of time. The store and its situation is well adapted for a ship chandlery and importer of heavy and bulky goods, to whom it will be a great saving of cartage and labor; a wine merchant, the cellar being large and commodious; a flour, feed or provision store, and a variety of other branches of business. It is also most favorably situated for an agricultural warehouse, of which there are none on the North River, being near the Jersey Ferries and Washington Market, where most of the farmers carry their produce, and the steamboat and railroad lines to the East, South and West. Probably in a few years—the necessity of which is already strongly felt—West-st. will be widened, and the tracks of some of the railroads be continued down to the Battery, so as to bring the produce of the West before the very doors of the merchants, as it is done in various other cities of the Union. Then West-st. would become what its natural advantages entitle it to and rents, which now are comparatively low there, would not fail to rise considerably. Apply to Dr. GERHARD, office of the Gratis Guide, No. 130 Nassau-st., or address Box No. 4,001 Post-Office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$6,000.—A beautiful country seat for sale, situated on the Newburg Branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad at the Washingtonville Station, 12 miles west of Newburg, and 2½ hours from New-York City. Said buildings nearly new, and finished complete, (about 38 feet square,) with wood-house, barns, and other necessary fixtures. Over 300 fruit and ornamental trees, with 20 acres of land attached. For further particulars inquire Captain THOMAS N. HULSE, New-York and Erie Railroad Pier; JOHN C. MOFFATT, No. 103 West 24th-st., New-York; F. W. MOFFAT, Bank of Albany, or the owner on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from three to 120 acres, good house, abundant out buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—On the north shore of Staten Island, a beautiful cottage, containing 5 rooms and basement, surrounded with shrubbery and fruit trees, and located in a lot 125 feet front on one street, and 65 feet on another, being on the corner of two wide streets. Possession may be had at any time. Apply to J. J. CLUTE, North Shore Post Office.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as long as the buyer pleases. DIMICK & SHUFELT, No. 80 Nassau-st.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—Consisting of 32 acres, on the Sprain River road, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad Depot, at Hastings; on which is a fine young apple orchard, (grafted fruit,) from 7 to 10 acres of heavy timber, mill and right of stream, will be sold at a bargain, on application to THEODORE MALLORY, at the Bank, corner of 6th-av. and Waverley-place.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

The Rats and the Mice they make such a strife,
I cannot enjoy a moment of life;
While Bedbugs and Fleas and Cockroaches black,
Issue by hundreds from hole and from crack,
Villainous Musquetoes their night vigils keeping,
Their buzzing and cooing prevent one from sleeping.

E. LYON OF BROADWAY, NO. 424,
Has the means to prevent them from troubling you more.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES—The best and most reliable of any in the market. Warranted correct. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED—For a small family within one hour's distance from New-York, for one or two months; full satisfaction given as to care of premises, furniture, &c. Address J. E., Box No. 1,971 Post-Office, stating location and terms.

ROOMS WANTED—For a very small family, two rooms, two bedrooms and kitchen, in a house where there would be but one other family. Address Box No. 180 Brooklyn Post-Office, stating location and terms.

VAULT IN GREENWOOD WANTED.—A side-hill preferred. Any one wishing to dispose of such a vault may find a purchaser by dropping a line to Box No. 1,770, New-York Post Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET—A two-story dwelling house, very pleasantly located on Van Buren-st., corner of Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, having been recently painted throughout, at a low rent. Immediate possession. Inquire of WM. J. MUNN, Mechanics' Bank, corner William-st. and Exchange-place, New-York.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The three-story brick dwelling house, No. 207 Henry-st., Brooklyn, and furniture for sale at a moderate price. Rent, $450 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. T. CURTIS, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO RENT—A tasty and commodious cottage house, with four lots ground at East New-York, with fine garden, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees. House has eight rooms, and will be rented for three years at $125 per annum. Also, will rent parts of an elegant and tasty cottage houses. East New-York can be reached in 30 minutes' time. Apply C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—A small, quiet, respectable family can obtain a new commodious cottage, handsomely furnished, with the use of garden, consisting of two lots of ground well cultivated, pleasantly located in Bedford Brooklyn, four minutes from the Fulton-av. cars, for the board of gentleman, wife and boy 8 years of age. Address Cottage, Times Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—EXTENSIVE FACTORY ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET—At the stone and marble works, foot of 51st-st., N. R., adapted to any large heavy business. Also, superior rooms, with or without power, for purposes less extensive. H. PECK, No. 23 Trinity Building, FRED'K S. STRONG, on premises.

WORKSHOPS TO LEASE.—Two large workshops and one large three-story brick house, together with three lots of ground corner of Lexington-av. and 48th-st. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET—No. 23 Fifth-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., consisting of the second floor, part of the third, and front basement, to a small family. It is in complete order. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire on the premises, or at No. 24 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS LOFTS, No. 149 Chambers-st., running through to Reade-st. Apply to JOHN LLOYD, No. 15 Nassau-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.—No. 138 6th-av., corner of Amos-st. The basement is large, with good entrance on 6th-av. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 153 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS
for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.

Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. R. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND—Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their land warrants of J. B. N.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that the semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months before the 1st July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open for business MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 30th June.

Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New-York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August.

Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. Co., CHICAGO, July 16, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY that a dividend of five per cent. has been declared from the earnings of said Road for the six months ending July 31, 1855, payable on the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company in Chicago. Dividends due to Eastern Stockholders will, when requested, be remitted by drafts on New-York, less current rates of Exchange, at the risk of the owner, as heretofore.

The transfer books at this office will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopened on the 1st day of August next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of six per cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, was declared by the Board of Directors on the 10th instant, payable on the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York; and the remaining profits of said term, amounting to eight and three-eighths per cent., has been added to the surplus fund. The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th instant, until the dividend becomes payable.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months, on the preferred stock of 1849, payable on and after the first TUESDAY, (the 7th,) of August next, at their office at Jersey City; and to residents in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARKE & CO. The transfer books of said stock will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 6th August inclusive.

L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, July 19, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on its capital stock, out of the earnings of the road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, (G. DE ANGELIS, Esq., Cashier,) at the People's Bank, on and after the first day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day.

J. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Monday next, the 2d day of July, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 30 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York, July 6, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The Transfer Books are closed until that date.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend OF TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent. for the six months terminating the 30th inst., payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 2d day of July next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons on bonds of the above named Company, which fell due on the 1st January last, will be paid by KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

WM. N. DUNNELL'S GENERAL ENGRAVING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—No. 195 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York. Orders received by mail for wedding and visiting cards, and every variety of engraving and printing. Door and number plates, &c.

WM. N. DUNNELL, No. 195 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.

AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 13th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,
Richard Varick,
Simon [illegible],
John P. Volentine,
Christopher [illegible],
Solomon Banta,
Mortimer Brown,
John Moneypenny,
Matthias Clark,
Edward L. Lynch,
Edward P. Clark,
Alfred Barmore,

Gaylord B. Hubbell,
Lyman Chapin,
Edward D. Nelson,
Gideon De Angelis,
Jonathan C. [illegible],
Charles Crane,
Wm. H. Wilson,
George D. Cragin,
Samuel [illegible],
David D. Crane,
William [illegible],
Charles H. [illegible],

[illegible]
Cornelius [illegible],
James S. Lewis,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Peter B. [illegible],
George [illegible],
Abraham [illegible],
[illegible]
[illegible]
Phillip J. [illegible]

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 23 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pierson,
Samuel Jessup,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,
Crom. T. White,
E. H. Himbark,
George Read,

Wm. B. Duryee,
John S. Reynolds,
George C. Lugar,
F. W. [illegible],
[illegible] Jr.,
James E. Quick,

Thomas [illegible],
Daniel S. Taylor,
Andrew J. [illegible],
[illegible],
David S. [illegible]

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIERSON, Pres't.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.

OFFICE NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation at current rates.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Grinnell,
Caleb Barstow,
Henry O. Brewer,
Edmund Penfold,
Hanson K. Corning,
Ogden Haggerty,
Thomas Monahan,
John H. Earle,
Albert Ward,
Charles Easton,
Louis Lorut,
Samuel G. Glidden,
Steph. Cambreleng,
Thomas Scott,

Walter R. Jones,
John Ward,
Henry K. Bogert,
Peter Edes,
Benj. H. Field,
A. B. Frothingham,
Thos. F. Youngs,
Saml. L. Mitchill,
Joshua L. Pope,
Rufus R. Graves,
Henry Davis,
C. H. Lilienthal,
Th. Polhemus, Jr.,
Elisha E. Morgan,

Wm. H. Cary,
Thomas [illegible],
James [illegible],
Charles A. Macy,
[illegible]
Wm. E. [illegible],
Charles L. Frost,
Lothrop L. [illegible],
Wm. R. Fosdick,
Wm. W. Clay,
Emery Thayer,
George [illegible],
Zalmon Taylor,
Henry W. [illegible]

CALEB BARSTOW, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Nath'l Richards,
Sam'l F. Mott,
Wm. F. Mott,
Rufus L. Lord,
Wm. W. Fox,
Thos. Barron,
Aug. H. Ward,

John Steward,
Jas. Colles,
Thos. W. Pearsall,
Richard Tighe,
Peter Cooper,
Henry Elsworth,
Robt. B. Minturn,

Moses Taylor,
Lyman Denison,
Edwin D. Morgan,
Sidney Mason,
John Caswell,
L. S. Suarez,
Jona. Thorne

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices No. 1 Wall-st. and 265 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES,
No. 22 William-st., and No. 178 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY AND BRANCHES—June 30, 1855.

MEANS.

Notes Discounted	[illegible]	
Bills of Exchange	1,740 [illegible]	
Suspended Debt	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Due from Banks		[illegible]
Real Estate—Banking houses		[illegible]
Cash on hand, viz:		
In Gold and Silver	[illegible]	
In Notes of other Banks	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		[illegible]
Notes in Circulation		[illegible]
Due to Banks		[illegible]
Due to Individual Depositors		[illegible]
Unclaimed Dividends		[illegible]
Contingent Fund	[illegible]	
Profit and Loss	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Contingent Fund and Profit and Loss, as above		[illegible]
Deduct Dividend of five per cent. on $1,[illegible]		[illegible]
Leaves Contingt Fund, Profit and Loss, this day		[illegible]

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.
FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY, Frankfort, July [illegible], 1855.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

je10,'55-law2y6

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK, (a banking association in the City of New-York,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

d23,'54-law2y6

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Feb. 3, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

f6,'55-law2y6

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Books open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT!—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz:

JOHN BRODIE, No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.
F. & J. DUGAN, No. 439 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 300 West 18th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

ROOFS, ROOFS, ROOFS!—The cheapest and best articles for covering roofs is TAR ROOFING PAPER, which we keep constantly on hand, and will sell in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

JAS. T. DERRICKSON & CO., No. 29 Beekman-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF THOMAS HARRISON—The livery business of Harrison & Fleet is now offered for sale cheap, with the lease of the stables, Nos. 19 and 21 Roosevelt-st., consisting of horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, &c.; one of the best stands for the business in the City of New-York, and one of the best chances to go in the business. Apply on the premises to JONATHAN G. FLEET.

$4,000—THE BARGAIN OF BARGAINS.—Business, manufacturing character, exclusive and genteel, profits 300 per cent., demand unlimited,—the half interest in this splendid business, with a valuable contract amounting to over $3,000, together with tools, stock, &c., may be had for $4,000 cash, as the proprietor cannot attend to it. Apply to THOMAS & STREET, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

TO SASH AND BLIND MANUFACTURERS.—We wish to contract for sash, blinds, doors, mouldings, &c., to the amount of from $500 to $2,000, to pay half cash and half in unincumbered real estate at cash prices. Apply to C. R. MILLS & CO., Real Estate, Stock and Property Exchange, No. 195 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating five bonds of the City of New-Orleans for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1865, and numbered [illegible] and [illegible]. Said bonds were mailed at New-York for New-Orleans on the 19th and 21st of June, and have not been received. Payment has been stopped.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855. JACOB LITTLE & CO.

STRAYED—From the subscriber, on the morning of the 20th, a large SORREL HORSE, short tail, star in forehead, with collar on. Any information will be thankfully received, and a liberal reward paid, by applying or addressing ALBERT D. HYNARD, No. 45 Cliff-st., or No. 160 Sullivan-st.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $8. P. D. GATES, No. 11 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturers.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in pursuance of the trust, direction and powers [illegible] in and conferred to me, in and by a certain deed of trust [illegible] by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. [illegible], page [illegible], &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY AND PREMISES included in and intended and conveyed by said deed and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in [illegible] Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The [illegible] Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, [illegible] and James Hickle, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 112 acres and 103 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. 81, page [illegible]. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel [illegible], containing 147 acres and 26.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in [illegible] page 167. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of [illegible], Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 135 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same Deed Book, page [illegible]. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of [illegible] and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing [illegible] acres 63 perches—described in a deed from [illegible] Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same Deed Book, page 176. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of [illegible] McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornberg's heirs and J. B. Davis' heirs, containing 62 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 83, page 332. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, [illegible] township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 81, page 163, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and other improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acre tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 80 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of constructing thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1852, subject to a ground rent of $500 a year until April 1, 1857, and thenceforth $600 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-house, [illegible] and tools and harbor and other improvements—said premises and privileges being described and demised in a lease from Alex. McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 82, page 355, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 81, page 177. Also, all those 30 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 25 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructure known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive [illegible], 60 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, [illegible], Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 7½ o'clock P. M., the whole mainline of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg; consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad at Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water-power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water-stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 8, 1855.

BY N. A. THOMPSON.
(Office in the Old State House, State Street, Boston.)
LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, will be sold by Public Auction, the beautiful hotel on Long Island, in Boston Harbor, known as the "LONG ISLAND HOUSE," with the entire furniture of the establishment, bowling alleys, &c., and 30 acres of excellent land belonging to the same. The house was erected in 1851, in a most thorough and substantial manner, at a cost of $22,000, and has since been occupied only during the Summer months. It contains 150 large, airy and well ventilated rooms, with all the modern improvements and conveniences for a first class hotel, and will accommodate 250 boarders.

The furniture is all of the very best description, and nearly new, having been made to order expressly for the hotel at a cost of $10,000. There are four superior bowling alleys, completely furnished, in a separate building near the house.

Long Island is one of the most healthy and delightful places in this part of the country. It contains nearly 200 acres, [illegible] within 4½ miles from Boston, and not over one mile from the nearest point of the main land; is in the immediate vicinity of the principal ship channel, and from all points commands the finest view to be had of Boston harbor and the city, and the Islands in the bay. A large and convenient wharf in front, and within a few rods of the hotel.

The entire property will be put up and sold in one lot, upon the following terms:—One-third payable in cash; one-third payable in the Preferred Stock of the Long Island Company; and one-third to remain on mortgage for one, two, three and four years, with interest.

For further particulars, apply to WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer for the Long Island Company, No. 3 Merchants' Bank Building, No. 28 State-st., Boston.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 7th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeasterly side of Fifty-fifth (55th) st., between the 1st and 2d avs., of the City of New-York, and designated by the number (338) on a map on file in the office of Register, in the City and County of New-York, entitled "[illegible] map of 400 lots of ground, situate in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Henry Brevoort and Jacob D. Odell, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, May, 1836," which lot of land and premises are further described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of 55th-st., distant 125 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of 55th-st., with the southerly line of the 2d av., thence running northeasterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 4 inches to the centre line of the block between 55th and 56th sts., thence southeasterly and parallel with 55th-st. 25 feet, thence southwesterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 4 inches to the northeasterly line of 55th-st., thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of 55th-st. 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1855.
jy7-law6wW&S* JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.
R. J. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) July 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, large sale of household furniture, new and second-hand, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in brocatelle and hair cloth, elegant rosewood etageres and ladies' secretaries, carved and plain marble-top centre tables of rosewood and mahogany, [illegible] of rosewood, corner and book stands do. etageres, card tables, oval and other mirrors, carved and plain rockers, parlor chairs, large easy do., rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bookcases; sofas and tête-à-têtes, china and plated ware, bronzes, clocks, &c.; elegant rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, pillows, marble-top enameled cottage chamber suites, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, do. do. washstands, caned and other chairs and rockers; also, some caddy-boxes of gunpowder and black teas, baskets champagne, sardines, anchovies, &c.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

N. S. WOOLLEY & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesrooms, Nos. 38 and 38 Beekman-st., a large assortment of Household Furniture, Piano-fortes, one excellent Melodion. Also, Parlor, Dining-room and Chamber Furniture—viz.: Rosewood suites in French brocatelle, do. chairs, bureaus, washstands, centre, side and card tables, marble-tops; rosewood bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses, mahogany sofas, chairs, bookcases, desks, washstands, bureaus, rockers three enameled etagere suites, mirrors, oil paintings, silver-plated ware, refrigerators, lounges, iron safe, &c.—to pay advances. Catalogues ready.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AT 10½ O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, at No. 81 Nassau-st., furniture of excellent quality, including rosewood suites, extension dining tables, rosewood dressing bureaus, sofas, tête-à-têtes, mahogany suites hair cloth, silver plated spoons and forks of superior quality. Also, a large invoice of cigars, in lots to suit. N. B.—Punctual to the time to secure competition. Small company will not answer.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By S. BOGART, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, cor. Frankfort and William sts., by virtue of an execution, the stock and fixtures of a first class drug store, perfumery, splendid show cases, looking-glass, scales, fancy goods. Also, an assortment of household furniture.
NATHANIEL FINCH, Constable.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A. M. CRISTALAR, auctioneer, No. 72 Bowery, will sell on MONDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, one bay mare eight years old, one bay horse six years old, and one carriage, by order of T. G. Gillelan, attorney for mortgagee. Also, one light wagon and one harness and saddle, &c.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 155 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 81 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. Their White Zinc is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of French. For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 34 Cortlandt-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 62 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,
Antwerp,
Athens,
Amsterdam,
Berlin,
Baden-Baden,
Berne,
Bonn,
Bordeaux,
Boulogne,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Bagni di Lucca,
Basle,
Bombay,
Batavia,
Beyrout,
Cairo,
Coblentz,
Cologne,
Cadiz,
Colombo, Ceylon,
Carlsruhe,
Calcutta,
Canton,
Dresden,
Dusseldorf,
Edinburg,
Florence,
Frankfort,
Genoa,
Geneva,
Gibraltar,
Hamburg,
Hague,
Havre,
Heidelberg,
Hong Kong,
Kandy, Ceylon,
Liverpool,
London,
Leghorn,
Leipsic,
Lyons,
Lisbon,
Madrid,
Malta,
Marseilles,
Milan,
Moscow,
Munich,
Messina,
Mulhouse,
Madras,
Malta,
Manilla,
Madeira,
Melbourne, Aus.,
Naples,
Nice,
Oporto,
Oleron,
Paris,
Pau,
Palermo,
Pisa,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Rio de Janeiro,
St. Petersburg,
Strasbourg,
Siena,
Smyrna,
Seville,
Stettin,
Shanghai,
Singapore,
Sydney, N.S.W.,
Turin,
Toulon,
Trieste,
Venice,
Vevey,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Warsaw,
Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta,
Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras,
Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle..............Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich..............Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
Castlemaine..............Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency..............Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, }
JULY 19, 1855. }

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, corner Main and Washington sts., in the city of Middletown, Conn., at 2 o'clock on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1855, to act upon the subject of contracting, connecting and making joint stock or common interest with any other Railroad Company or Companies accepting any Legislative provisions for or respecting the Company, and uniting in one Corporation the said New-York and Boston Railroad Company, established and authorized in or under the Laws of the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and "The Charles River Railroad Company," as established and authorized in and under the Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and all that was or were of or pertaining to the same or any other Company or Companies united to form the same or either thereof, upon such terms as shall be agreed upon, all in manner and to and for the ends, interests and purposes contemplated, provided for or authorized in and by any act or acts of the Legislatures of the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, or any thereof, or in any manner that is authorized or competent—and to take, do or transact any matters, things or measures towards or relating to the premises or any thereof; and to do any other business that may be brought before the meeting. By order of CHAS. R. ALSOP, President.
JAS. H. STOKES, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.—Capital Stock, $250,000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs. Livingston, Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES.—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic.
H. S. LANSING, Manager.

HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—The Harlem Gas Light Company having procured from the Corporation of the City of New-York a grant to lay pipes through all the streets and avenues, in all that part of the said City lying north of the centre line of 79th-st., for the purpose of supplying gas-light in that portion of the City, and having commenced operations in constructing the necessary apparatus and buildings, hereby give notice that books for subscription for $130,000 of the capital stock said Company will be opened on Tuesday the 10th day of July inst., and remain open for one week at the office of BURR WAKEMAN, Esq., the President of said Company No. 17 Merchants' Exchange, Wall st., corner Hanover-st.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

C. O. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate trusts, the collection of claims, (which can be done through him more economically than through a lawyer,) and agency business generally. He refers to Hon. WM. M. GWYN, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, (of Raymond, Harper & Co.,) New-York, CHAS. R. HAWES, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1855. NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

E. W. CANDEE.—NOTE AND LOAN BROKER.—Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage; also, for sale, two houses on Palisade-av., and three on Warburton-av., Yonkers; also, several beautiful building sites, unsurpassed for location and view. No. 8 Wall-st.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILAND B. WEEKS, Builder, must present the same at No. 58 3d-av., corner of 11th-st.
D. C. WEEKS, }
W. J. BARNES, } Assignees.

$20,000 WANTED.—On bond and mortgage, on improved real estate and wharf property at Green Point, perfectly unincumbered, and of ample value. Apply to HEARNE & WARREN, Counselors, &c., No. 14 Wall-st.

$14,000.—ANY PERSON having $14,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, can hear of a good investment by applying at the office of STITT & BULL, No. 52 John-st., room No. 9, 2d floor. No broker need apply.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—By TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 42 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF.—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

GEORGE MANLEY.—STOCK BROKER, No. 15 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

COMMISSIONERS OF RECORD FOR THE CITY AND }
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1855. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED.—By the Commissioners of Record for the City and County of New-York, at the office of GEO. P. NELSON, No. 70 Wall-st., on or before the 24th day of July inst., for COLLATING, PREPARING AND CORRECTING FOR PRINTING the following INDICES in the offices of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York and of the Register, and furnishing the necessary materials, stationery and blanks, and printing the said Indices, and binding the same, as follows:

Index of Sheriff's Certificates of Sales.
Index of Notices of Lis Pendens.
Index of Decrees in Partition Suits.
Index of Insolvent Assignments.
Index of Probates of Wills.
Index of Grantors and Grantees.

According to specimens and patterns to be seen at the office of said Nelson. Security, to be approved by the Commissioners, will be required from the party with whom any contract shall be made, for the faithful performance of the contract.
WILLIAM C. WETMORE.
JONATHAN NATHAN.
RICHARD BUSTEED.
GEO. P. NELSON.
JOHN J. DOANE, Register.
R. B. CONNOLLY, Clerk of City and County.
A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.
Commissioners.

TO PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 28th inst., for the plumbing work and gas fitting required in the new school-house now building in 12th-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee.
THOS. R. JACKSON, Architect.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP AND FURNISHING WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 3, VIIth Ward, agreeable to plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., will be received until the 1st August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.
JAS P. BREMNER, DAVID WEBB,
GEO. H. BUCKINGHAM, JOHN GRAY,
WADE B. WORRALL, JAS BRINSMADE,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1855. Committee.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNITURE.—Proposals for furnishing a Southern Hotel with all the necessary furniture. Full particulars as to quantity and quality may be had on application to J. G. HODSDEN, at the Irving House on Monday and Tuesday next from 12 to 4.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM. HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

COAL.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 [illegible] from yard, No. 86 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.
MAT. CLINTON.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses; exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, agent for the manufacturers.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,
By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo., pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.
DAYTON, May 1, 1857.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 380 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid particular attention to uterine diseases of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 380 Houston-st.

HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR.

MARTYRS TO DYSPEPSIA—READ! MARK! LEARN!—There is yet "balm in Gilead." Those who have long suffered from this distressing complaint, testify in the strongest terms the benefit they have derived from this valuable medicine, and are willing to give personal testimony to every one that will call upon them, of the speedy relief and permanent cure effected by it in their individual cases. Among others, reference may be had to:

Leonard Gosling	No. 306 Broadway.
A. P. Carman, D.D.S.	No. 308 Bleecker-st.
Thomas Spinks	No. 341 Broadway.
H. P. Whitney	No. 27 Nassau-st.
Wm. D. Callahan	No. 34 Carmine-st.
Arabella A. Dokstader	No. 8 Cornelia-st.

For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and by druggists generally.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 40 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P.M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES, and who are in want of a speedy and radical cure, are requested to use Dr. LALANA'S injections, according to instructions given on the label of the bottles. The afflicted will never regret the use of this medicine, which has made thousands of cures, without the aid of mercury or copaiva. For sale at Nos. 13 and 15 Hudson-st., corner of Reade, International Pharmacy. Price 50 cents a bottle.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 843 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERKSHIRE HOUSE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—M. P. LORD having leased for a term of years this well known and popular Hotel, informs the public that it will be reopened for the reception of company on the 1st of July next. The house is in all respects admirably calculated to afford a comfortable Summer residence for families or single boarders. The rooms are spacious and commodious, and all supplied with entire new furniture, and the grounds connected with the premises ample and well shaded. The unsurpassed beauty and salubrity of the village, and its immediate vicinity, combined with its facilities of communication with the principal Northern cities, render it a most desirable place for Summer resort. While soliciting a share of the public patronage, I beg leave to proffer the assurance that no effort shall be wanting on my part to promote the comfort and pleasure of my guests.
GREAT BARRINGTON, June 20, 1855. M. P. LORD.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE.—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure. The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs, equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depôt, in connection with the mail trains of cars, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the depôt, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive from 50 to 100 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms. His house is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable. JACOB THORN.
References—R. Harriott, No. 466 Broadway; Titsworth & Dunn, No. 22 Dey-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodion's, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150 cash. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are full warranted in every respect. A. W. LADD & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s World Renowned Melodions. Also, the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.
Pianos and Melodions to let. Prices lower than any other establishments. ELY & MUNGER,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 485 & 486 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 89 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 309 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. PERSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 742 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 2 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 3:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 3:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:35, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 5:28, Dayton at 5:30, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Passage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.
WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:40 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 8:50 P. M., Cleveland 8:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:50 P. M., connecting with steamer BLACKSTONE for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above. J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:20, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST to Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago and all ports on Lake Michigan, in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad via Oswego or Buffalo and Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario. Parties of pleasure, and all persons en route to the above points, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning the route, by application at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts., to
CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent.
A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 23, 1855, the following changes will be made in the running of trains: The mail train will leave the corner of White and Centre sts. at 7:30 A. M., instead of 8:15 A. M., and an additional train will run to Croton Falls, leaving the City Hall at 10 A. M., returning will leave Croton Falls at 4:20 P. M.

The 3 o'clock Dover Plains train will be extended through to Millerton every SATURDAY, arriving at 9:45 P. M., returning will leave Millerton at 5:30 A. M., every MONDAY morning. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Acting Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz.: 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 2 P. M.; Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 8 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.
I. V. BAKER, Sup't., T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly as on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York, No. 110 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

STEAM GAUGES.—CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against the purchase and use of Steam Gauges made by A. Schmidt & Co., No. 35 Beekman-st., New-York; said Gauges being an infringement of Bourdon's Patent, owned by the undersigned. Any person who either makes, vends, or uses any Steam Gauge, infringing our patents, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
American Steam Gauge Co.,
H. K. MOORE, Superintendent,
Successors to E. H. ASHCROFT.
BOSTON, No. 4 Charlestown-st., July 14, 1855.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, April 18......1855	Saturday, April 21......1855
Wednesday, May 2......1855	Saturday, May 5......1855
Wednesday, May 16......1855	Saturday, May 19......1855
Wednesday, May 30......1855	Saturday, June 2......1855
Wednesday, June 13......1855	Saturday, June 16......1855
Wednesday, June 27......1855	Saturday, June 30......1855
Wednesday, July 11......1855	Saturday, July 14......1855
Wednesday, July 25......1855	Saturday, July 28......1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Aug. 15.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Aug. 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
Price of passage, first cabin......$130
Price of passage, second cabin......75

This steamer, in her construction, combines unequaled safety with strength, having five water-tight compartments, so completely protecting the engines, that even in case of collision, no injury could occur to endanger the safety either of the vessel or passengers. An experienced surgeon on board.

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 26. For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 32 Broadway.
N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M.; will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway. No freight taken for Petersburg.
N. B. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $31. Pilatka $33.
The KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, July 28.

FOR RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.—The Steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, is now loading at Pier No. 13 North River for Richmond and Norfolk, and will leave on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

THE U. S. M. STEAMER CAHAWBA—Will be withdrawn from her route for a short time. She will resume her trips on August 10.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA.—PASSAGE $50.—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $50. The splendid double-engine steamship DANIEL WEBSTER, 1,800 tons burden, Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, August 6, 1855, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6 cents each.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank.
Will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., pier N. R., first deck above the Erie Railroad depot.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, July 19......1 P. M.	Thursday, July 19......7½ A. M.
Friday, July 20......7½ A. M.	Thursday, July 19......1 P. M.
Saturday, July 21......11½ P. M.	Friday, July 20......11½ A. M.
Sunday, July 22......8 A. M.	Saturday, July 21......6 P. M.
Monday, July 23......9 A. M.	Sunday, July 22......12½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 24......9½ A. M.	Monday, July 23......1 P. M.
Wednesday, July 25......11 P. M.	Tuesday, July 24......2 P. M.
Thursday, July 26......12 M.	Wednesday, July 25......3 P. M.
Friday, July 27......12 M.	Thursday, July 26......4 P. M.
Saturday, July 28......3 P. M.	Friday, July 27......4 P. M.
Sunday, July 29......7½ A. M.	Saturday, July 28......6 P. M.
Monday, July 30......3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 29......3½ P. M.
Monday, July 30......3½ P. M.	Monday, July 30......7½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 31......4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 31......7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 1......4½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 1......7½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 2......1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2......8 A. M.
	Thursday, Aug. 2......1 P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN SORDEN will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

Leaves New-York.	Leaves Ocean Port.
Tuesday, July 17......8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 17......4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 18......8 A. M.	Wednesday, July 18......5 P. M.
Thursday, July 19......7 A. M.	Thursday, July 19......11 A. M.
Friday, July 20......7 A. M.	Friday, July 20......11 A. M.
Saturday, July 21......12 M.	Saturday, July 21......7 P. M.
Sunday, July 22......8 A. M.	Sunday, July 22......12 M.
Monday, July 23......8 A. M.	Monday, July 23......1 P. M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

PREMIUM EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Five dollars premium will be paid by the steamer CROTON, on each trip, to the person who shall catch the largest fish, and one dollar to the person who shall catch the smallest fish. This splendid, fast and safe sea steamer will make her trips to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving as follows: Broome-st., E. R., 7 A. M.; Gouverneur-st. 7½; Peck Slip, 7½; Spring-st. N. R. 8 A. M.; Robinson-st. 8¼; Pier No. 2, N. R., 8½. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board. A Band of Music will accompany the boat.

N. B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions for which her size and speed render her peculiarly fitted. Apply to W. G. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South-st., or to the Captain on board.

THE LONG-ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—Will run until further notice CHEAP EXCURSIONS THREE TIMES PER WEEK to GREENPORT and SAG HARBOR.—Fare for the excursion, out and back, $2 25; fare to Greenport or Sag Harbor only, $1 50. Leave Brooklyn on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M. Returning—Leave Greenport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 A. M. Between Greenport and Sag Harbor take steamer BARROSO. Tickets to return from Sag Harbor must be procured on board the steamer Barroso—and to return from Greenport, must be procured from the Ticket Agent at Greenport, by the delivery of the excursion certificate issued from the Office in Brooklyn.

GRAND EXCURSION TO NEWPORT, R. I.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HAWKS, Commander, will leave foot of King-st., at 5 P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River, at 5¼; Jersey City, near the Ferry, at 6; Brooklyn, from Fulton Ferry, at 6½; and foot of Broome-st. at 7 o'clock, on SATURDAY, July 21, arriving at Newport on Sunday morning, where passengers can pass the day at the most fashionable and beautiful watering place in the country. Leaving Newport in the evening, and arrive in New-York early Monday morning. Tickets only $2, to be had on board the boat. It is to be a splendid affair.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st. 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HAWKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 162 Broadway, up stairs.

SUNDAY TRIP TO NEWBURG, WEST POINT AND COLD SPRING, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Cozzens' Dock, touching at Amos-st. each way.—The favorite steamer THOMAS E. HULSE, will leave from foot of Jay-st. EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, for the above places. Returning, leave Newburg at 1½ P. M.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BAIRD against GEORGE ROE, [illegible]—(Com. Not served.)—To the defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Sullivan, at Monticello, on the 17th day of May, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in Monticello in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighty-seven dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 12, 1855. W. B. GOW, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je28-law6wS* Monticello, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE H. MACKAY against JOHN LAIDLAW and HIRAM POND.—To JOHN LAIDLAW and HIRAM POND defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855; which complaint was filed in said office on the 20th day of July, 1855.
jy21-law6wS* HAYS MACKAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN BARRON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of MOSES TAYLOR & CO., No. 44 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next. Dated June 22, 1855.
JOHN COCHRAN, }
EDWARD KAVANAGH, } Executors.
je 23-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES B. JEWETT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at their place of business, corner of Burling-slip and Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated April 27, 1855.
JOHN JEWETT, Jr., }
GEORGE W. JEWETT, } Executors.
ap28-law6m* BENJ. F. SHAVER.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COGGESHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the store of JAMES M. COGGESHALL, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 20, 1855.
JAMES M. COGGESHALL, Executor.
SARAH M. COGGESHALL, }
ap21-law6m* ELIZA H. COGGESHALL, } Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT MARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of F. F. MARBURY, Esq., No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1855.
JAMES JENKINS, }
mh17-law6m* JANE MARTIN, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DAVIS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of Isaac Moses, No. 89 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 1, 1855. ANN ELIZA DAVIS, Administratrix.
f2-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. LOTT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GEORGE FOSTER, No. 386 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated April 5, 1855. SAMUEL A. LOTT,
ap7-law6m* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALSH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated June 30, 1855.
SAMUEL H. COLEMAN, }
jy14-law6m* WILLIAM TURNER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK A. GEBHARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of FIELD & SLUYTER, No. 83 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, Feb. 8, 1855.
JAMES S. SLUYTER, } Adminis-
f10-law6m* MARGARET W. GEBHARD, } trators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BOYD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 5, 1855.
HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
jy7-law6m* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES DIMON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the store of Thomas Mulligan, No. 10 Atlantic-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated April 21, 1855. JAMES COLLINS,
my12-law6m* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY F. TALLMADGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of S. H. TALLMADGE, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April [illegible], A. D. 1855. [ap]-law6m*
MARIA C. TALLMADGE, Executrix, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MELLEN & CO.

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The splendid new steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip for Northport, Port Jefferson, Stony Brook, Orient Point, Greenport and Sag Harbor on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 A. M.; returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport at 9, Orient Point 9¼, Stony Brook and Port Jefferson at 12 M., and Northport at 2 P. M. Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.
FREDERICK G. SWAN,
EDWARD A. WETMORE.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.
FREDERICK G. SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. BOCK.
Dated New-York, June 30, 1855.

NOTICE.—The partnership of HUGH AUCHINCLOSS & SONS was dissolved by the death of the senior partner. His sons, who are also appointed executors of his will, will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the firm.
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

The undersigned will continue the Commission business under the firm of JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, at No. 123 Broadway, corner of Thames-st.
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1855. WM. P. BLEECKER.

NOTICE.—The public are informed and will please take due notice that the report made by some evil disposed person or persons that we have dissolved partnership and retired from business, is false, and made for no other purpose than to deceive the public. Having enlarged our manufactory, we give notice that we are prepared to furnish Billiard Tables and Trimmings at short notice; having invented a new and superior Elastic Cushion, we invite buyers and the public to call at our factory and examine before purchasing elsewhere. GRIFFITH & DECKER,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, No. 90 Ann-st.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY.—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 442 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 56 Murray-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Free Academy—Prize Declamations.

The Prize Declamations were uttered last evening in Dr. PARKER's Church, in Fourth-avenue, and were of the usual character, both in reference to the subject, material and the style of delivery. A brass band placed in the gallery, discoursed some exquisite operatic morceaux. The orations comprised the "Tribute to Lafayette," Sprague, by Jared S. Babcock; Henry Clay's "Farewell to the Senate," given by George E. Hawes, and the "Alchemist" of N. P. Willis, recited by Charles H. Kitchell. After an interval occupied by music, Mr. Wells T. Banning delivered the "Retort upon Randolph;" Samuel Maxwell, Jr., then uttered the "Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson," and John Howe, Jr., the "Lordamia" of Wordsworth. More music ushered in Gaston's address "Against the invasion of Canada," by Hamlin Babcock; "Against Flogging in the Navy," by Saml. B. Howse, and lastly, "Byron's Dream," by Russell Raymond.

Such were the exercises of the evening. The preliminary secular music having ceased, the assembled multitude were invited to join in prayer by Rev. Dr. PARKER; that transition being effected, the *Principal of the Academy briefly addressed* the audience in reference to a prize offered by some unknown munificent and generous individual, as a stimulus to the best of the students in correct and graceful speaking. It will be offered annually. We understand the youthful orators have been under the training of Professor ANTHON.

The Church was filled. The orations were chiefly of the patriotic and eulogistic character, such as the public are well accustomed to hear, and generally so fairly delivered and equally applauded, that it would be invidious to particularize or say which we thought the best.

Undoubtedly great care, attention and study had been employed by these young gentlemen in perfecting the style of their addresses. Delivered, however, to a severe critic, they might seem to resemble too generally the stately, monotonous recital of written sermons. When these youths "throw away their crutches," and speak their own thoughts in the strife of political contention, wearisome measure and solemnity will naturally be lost in the living, feeling and natural utterance.

Excitement at the City Hall.

Quite an excitement was occasioned at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, by a small rabid dog attempting to bite two or three persons there. It then ran up the steps and entered the apartments of the keeper of the Hall, creating great consternation among the family. A policeman was found bold enough to enter with a revolver, and rescue the ladies. *Half a dozen shots from the pistol terminated its life.*

The Board of Police Commissioners.

The Board of Police Commissioners are to hold no more sessions till the second Tuesday in September.

Coup De Soleil.

Considering the excessive and oppressive heat of Thursday, the number of fatal cases from sunstroke *is very few. We intended to have placed* all the sun-stroke cases together, but it is necessary to place not a few of them in our "free list." The reader will find several incorporated with the old topers.

MARY FLYNN, a young woman about twenty-four years of age, was sunstruck while standing at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital by officers FOWLER and O'NEIL, of the Twenty-first Ward. She is not expected to recover.

JOHN LYNCH, residence unknown, was sunstruck on Thursday at 5 P. M., at the foot of Thirty-sixth-street, East River. He was taken to Bellevue by officers WOLF and O'NEIL, of the same Ward.

Thursday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a man named MARTIN DEMPSEY, while working on the loft of the stage stables in Forty-fourth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, under the skylight, was prostrated by the heat of the sun. He died shortly afterwards.

At 9½ o'clock Thursday morning an unknown man was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Second avenue. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital by Lieutenant BROWN, of the Eighteenth Ward. He appeared to be a laboring man.

JOHN CONNER, a mason, was sun-struck on Thursday, while at work on a building in Greene-street, at 11 A. M.

GODFREY ULMAN was prostrated by the heat on Thursday, at the corner of Washington and Cedar streets, and taken to the Hospital.

SHALEP STICKLY, a German, about 10 years of age, residing at No. 116 Seventh-avenue, was sunstruck on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock, and died in 20 minutes afterwards.

Fires.

A stable at No. 209 Thirteenth-street and some sheds adjoining, were destroyed by fire shortly before 3 o'clock, Thursday night. Damage estimated at $500.

On Thursday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, in a frame building corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue. The stock and machinery of Mr. MATHEW HASSLETT, who occupied the third floor as a weaving establishment, was damaged to the amount of about $450. He has an insurance of $300 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The building, belonging to Mr. R. LIVINGSTON, was damaged about $100. No insurance.

A Sum in Rule of Three.

If it takes the Central Park Commissioners two years at $12 a day to estimate the value of the property taken by the City, how long would it take them if they were paid by the job?

Died from a Fall.

MARY MCCORMICK, who fell from a fourth story of the dwelling house No. 131 West Thirty-first-street, while asleep, died on Thursday morning.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

A German, named JACOB SWARTZ, committed suicide by shooting himself on Wednesday night. Rum and a life of dissipation were the cause. He was employed in a sugar refinery, but at the time of this rash act he was out of employment. He told his wife, who has several children by him, that he intended to destroy himself; and after bidding her farewell, went into the yard and deliberately lodged the contents of a pistol in his body. Deceased was forty-two years of age.

Rescued from Drowning.

CATHARINE CAWLEY, a deck hand on one of the Twenty-third-street ferry boats, was rescued from drowning on Thursday, by Officer SHERWOOD, of the Eighteenth Ward.

Found Floating in the Water.

An unknown woman, very respectably dressed, was found floating in the water yesterday, at Pier No. 3, North River. She appeared to be about 26 years of age.

Drowned.

An assistant engineer of the steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, was accidentally drowned at Pier No. 3, North River, yesterday afternoon. Two other persons in attempting to rescue him were nearly lost.

Police News.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Two young men about 24 years of age, named Charles Smith and John Resler, were arrested by Officers McPherson and Masterson, of the Reserve Corps, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit bill. The alleged counterfeiters, after their arrest, were taken to the Chief's Office and searched. The officers found in their possession five other counterfeit bills, in addition to the one they had attempted to pass. The counterfeits were all of one denomination—fives. The bill on which the arrest was made was the Leland Bank, State of New-York. In the centre of the bill there is a very poor representation of the Metropolitan Hotel. The accused had three fives on the Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank, city of Oswego, N. Y.; one five on the Hamilton Bank, Scituate Bank, R. I., and one five on the Eastern Bank, West Killingly, Conn. From the affidavit of Stephen E. Knapp, No. 11 Park-place, Smith came into the store where he is clerk, and bought a box of steel pens, for which he paid 75 cents, and in payment of which he attempted to pass this counterfeit five on the Metropolitan Bank. The counterfeit was immediately discovered. His suspicions were also aroused by seeing Resler standing on the sidewalk apparently waiting anxiously to see how the proceedings would terminate. The bill, as a matter of course, was refused. Mr. Knapp proceeded to the Chief's Office and procured the assistance of the above officers, who succeeded in arresting accused. They were brought before Justice Osborne and held for examination.

LOTTERY POLICY DEALING.

Joseph T. Burr, doing business at No. 4 Division-street, as a policy-dealer, was arrested yesterday by Officers Mansfield and Webb, of the First District Police Court. The complaint was made by a Mr. Daniel W. Robinson. The accused was held for examination by Justice Bogart.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.

Officer Furley, of the Reserved Corps, yesterday arrested a young pickpocket, charged with picking a lady's pocket of $4 and her passage ticket to California last Tuesday on Board of the *Northern Light*. The accused when arrested and searched was found still to have the ticket in his possession. Justice Bogart committed the young rascal for trial; but as the lady has sailed for California, there is every chance of his acquittal at the Sessions.

ROBBED IN A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME.

Elizabeth Van Winkle, Julia Sweeny, and James Monroe, residents of a house of ill-fame in Water, near Dover street, were arrested yesterday by Officers Green and Lord, of the First District Police Court, charged with robbing Washington Hill, a countryman, of $50. The complainant went into the house to see life, and no doubt left it a little wiser although minus his $50. Hill don't say how long he was in the house where the robbery occurred, nor did he appear to have missed his money until he got to the outside of the house. The accused were all committed for examination.

A GANG OF THIEVES ON BOARD OF A STEAMBOAT.

No adequate conception can be formed of the number of thieves, burglars, pick-pockets and notorious characters that now infest the City. The Police have no easy task to perform in watching, keeping in constant check and at bay, these midnight and daylight marauders. They are banded together in closer unity than any other class of men in the City. This unity of action and purpose was distinctly visible last Thursday, on board the steamer *America*, which started that morning for Washington Grove with about two hundred excursionists. After the steamboat started it was discovered that there were not less than 25 or 30 notorious pick pockets on board. They commenced operations on the way up and eased two or three excursionists of their wallets. Two of these pick-pockets were detected by Capt. Russell and Lieutenant O'Keefe, of the Thirteenth Ward, who took the thieves into custody, and stowed them down below. Capt. Russell was assisted by about 15 other Policemen who disposed themselves through the boat to be up to their movements. The thieves seeing they were watched, stopped further operations till they were on the way down. According to arrangements made by them they created a general fight on board, and during the confusion they succeeded in stealing from one man $40, and from a number of the other excursionists, sums of a lesser amount. The police succeeded in making a number of arrests, and yesterday eight of these pick-pockets were brought before Justice Welsh, and held for examination.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Joseph Husberger and Hiram Salamenski, Germans, were arrested in Brooklyn, yesterday, by Captain Norris and Officer Mulholland, of the Tenth Ward, charged with breaking into the clothing store of Bennett Turk, No. 14 Division-street, and stealing therefrom a lot of clothing, valued at $250. A number of the stolen coats were traced to the accused by the officers. This led to their arrest. They were brought before Justice Welsh, and held for examination.

DOING THE OFFICERS.

A youth about 18 years of age was arrested yesterday by Officers Snyder and Cooley, of the Nineteenth Ward, caught in the act of attempting to sell a feather bed, three champagne bottles and decanters, supposed to be stolen. When taken to the Station-house, they allowed him to go at liberty to hunt up somebody or other who could prove that he came by the property in an honest manner. The youth, however, gave the officers the slip, failing to return according to appointment.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Timothy Shine, clerk in the Exchange Office of Roche, O'Beirne & Co., Fulton-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer Keefe, of the Chief's Office, charged with defrauding a Mr. Thomas Waters, of this City, out of £340. There is probably some misunderstanding in the matter. Complainant in his affidavit states that he paid to the clerk of the above firm £340 for a draft on a bank in Europe. He now learns, he says, that since he deposited this money with the firm that it is bankrupt, and that the clerk acted fraudulently in receiving the money when he knew their affairs remained in this condition. The case will be investigated to-day at 10 o'clock, in the Mayor's office.

ROBBERY ON BOARD THE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Mr. Henry Eaber had $178 taken from under his pillow when asleep in the *Plymouth Rock*, while she was on her way to this city. William Ward, a waiter on board, was brought before Justice Osborne, charged with committing the theft. He was held to bail in $500.

Revolt at Quarantine.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Frederick W. Kline, master of the American ship *Hannibal*, appeared before the Marshal to complain of a part of the crew of that vessel for revolt. The gist of the Captain's statement was, that he had shipped a crew on Tuesday for a voyage to Montevideo and back to the United States, to occupy about ten months. A pilot was taken on board on Thursday and the vessel dropped down to Quarantine, where she lay for the night. Yesterday morning the Captain called all hands to make sail, when John Thomas and seven others of the crew refused to do any duty, and the Captain was compelled to return to the City, as he could not safely proceed to sea with a portion of his crew in a state of insubordination. Yesterday the mutineers were arrested by the United States Marshal and committed.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms*.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Dépôt.

JULY 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MUSKETOES AND ALL INSECTS—HASKIN'S PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE CANOPY AND NET, combining beauty, cheapness, and entire security against insects, without obstructing the circulation of air.

It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead, and the net is so arranged that it will contract and expand by means of Rubber Braid; it will fit securely at all times and on all bedsteads, thereby affording entire protection against insects. It can be attached to the bedstead in less than two minutes and taken down in equally short space of time. Yet, while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed.

W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

It is indispensable for invalids not only at night but during the day.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—The attention of travelers is called to the change of hour, by the New-York and Harlem Railroad. The Mail Train that has heretofore left the corner of White and Centre-street at 8:15 o'clock A. M., will leave at 7:30 o'clock A. M. And an Accomodation Train for Croton Falls and Lake Mahopac will leave the City Hall at 10 o'clock A. M.; returning from Croton Falls, at 4:30 o'clock P. M. The 5 o'clock P. M. Dover Plains' Train will be extended to Millerton, every Saturday, arriving at 9:45 o'clock P. M.; returning from Millerton every Monday, at 5:30 o'clock A. M.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RAY'S Zephyr Merino Undergarments, for Summer wear, are composed of a material very light, soft, elastic and durable; and for gently absorbing perspiration, they have no equal, and cannot be too strongly recommended. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution protection; to the strong man safety; to all health and comfort. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings.

JAMES E. RAY,
No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A well conducted Life Insurance Company is an agent for good to any community. Through its instrumentality the provident hand of the parent may continue always to guard his widow and orphan children from want and neglect, and to surround them with the tokens of his watchful care and thoughtful love. Such an instrumentality for unbounded good is the Howard Life Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 349 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. 165 Broadway; *Jo. J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway*; C. ADAMSON, No. 696 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H. TRIMMER, No. 20 Whitehall-street. In boxes, with name and trade-mark in full on each. Price 25 cents.

(Advertisement.)

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 53 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLAWAY'S OINTMENT.—The first surgeons of this great country have generously and nobly recommended this valuable ointment to their patients and the public generally as a sure remedy for wounds, sores and ulcers. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURY's unrivaled Pianofortes, and GOODMAN & BALDWIN's single and double Melodions. Second-hand Pianos for sale or to let. A large stock for sale very low for cash or approved paper. Prices from $100 to $650.

COLBURN & NASH, Agents, No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

YE CONSTABEL.

Ye Constabel ye "Balm" he got,
Ye maiden washed her face,
Ye freckles vanished quick as thought,
And beauty took ye place.
[*To be continued.*]

[Advertisement.]

COPPER IN SODA WATER.—Persons afraid of drinking impure Soda Water, are invited to examine RUSHTON's pure block tin fountains and appendages, in front of his store, corner of Broadway and Canal-street. These are the only fountains of block tin in this City, notwithstanding all other statements to the contrary.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great drama of "Rob Roy" will be performed here to-night, with Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Mrs. H. P. NICHOLS, and the whole Company. The programme being completed with the farces of "Crossing the Line" and "Box and Cox."

[Advertisement.]

☞ RUSHTON's Cream Syrups, and pure, cool Soda Water, can be obtained nowhere else but under the Astor House, and Broadway corner of Canal-street. Vanilla, pineapple, raspberry, strawberry, chocolate, lemon and orange flavors.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR CASSIMERE SUITS $10.—A few days more and they will be all gone. 360 pair fine linen Drill and Marseilles Pants of the most beautiful patterns at $2 50. EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 *Fulton-street.*

LONG ISLAND.

Personal.

HON. D. S. DICKINSON attended the Supreme *Court in Brooklyn, yesterday*, and was entertained by his friends in a private room in the City Hall, where a collation was served. The time passed pleasantly.

The Embezzlement Case.

The examination of Mr. LITTLEFIELD, late *Deputy Collector of Taxes in the Eastern District* of Brooklyn, was continued yesterday, before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, but not concluded. The amount proved to be missing thus far is about *$6,000.*

Collision and Accident.

One of the Greenwood cars and a countryman's wagon, driven by Mr. JOHN WYCKOFF, of Jamaica, came into collision on Court-street, near Montague-place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, and a boy five years of age named B. P. MCLANE, who at the time had one arm dangling out of the car window, had two of his fingers crushed. Doctor AYRES of Montague-place attended the boy, and found it necessary to amputate one of the fingers. The car was *slightly damaged, and the drivers were both* arrested and held until the matter can be investigated. *The boy injured is the son of Sergeant* MCLEAN of the Third District Police.

Convictions.

In the Kings County Court of Sessions, on Thursday, BRIDGET HARKEY, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

JACOB ZIEIBENN was convicted of committing an assault and battery upon Alderman LUYSTER. Sentence reserved.

Building Blown Down.

The walls of a four-story building erecting on Fulton-avenue, near Nevins-street, Brooklyn, were blown down by the gale of Thursday night. Considerable damage was also done to awnings and signboards throughout the city.

Scalded to Death.

A boy named WM. WHITE, residing in Second-street, East District of Brooklyn, died on Thursday morning from burns received the day previous, by another boy throwing hot water upon him.

Brooklyn Eastern District.

ACCIDENT.

A man named HUGH CAHONE, while working at an embankment in Division-avenue, yesterday afternoon, met with a serious accident, from the falling of a large stone, which struck him in the back. It is thought he will not recover. He was taken to his residence in Grand-street, near Ninth.

THREATENING LIFE.

OWEN RILEY was arrested last night by Officer WARD, of the Fifth Police District, on the complaint of his wife, who charges him with attempting to kill her. He was committed.

THE HEAT.

Two men working in a hay field on the farm of Mr. JOHN DEBUOISE, near Middle Village, on Thursday afternoon, were overcome by the intense heat and fell down apparently lifeless. They were picked up and conveyed to the house, were medical remedies were applied and they were soon restored.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Fire at West Hoboken.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The account in this morning's TIMES of the above fire is incorrect in several particulars. There was only one large dwelling-house burnt with a stable, on the same lot, and the fire originated in the yard from a small stove, and instead of camphene only milk was sold on the premises. Owing to the negligence of the inhabitants, (having no hooks and ladders in the village,) the large dwelling was burnt, which might have been saved by pulling down the stable. Fortunately Engine No. 2 and Hook and Ladder Company from Hoboken arrived and saved the adjoining buildings, in connection with the efforts of the inhabitants, who, with a plentiful supply of water and buckets, did excellent service. All vied with each other to save their neighbor's property. The thanks of the inhabitants are certainly due to the Companies from Hoboken, for their arduous labors.

A CONSTANT READER.

Liquor Prosecutions.

Yesterday, before Recorder CUTTER, of Jersey City, there were two more convictions for illegally selling liquor. JOHN CORRIGAN, at the corner of Prospect and Morgan streets, was found guilty of a second offence, and fined $20 and costs. HENRY FORBES was found guilty and fined $10 and costs—which, not paying, he was committed to prison.

Locomotives.

A firm in Paterson have 37 orders ahead for locomotives, some of which are of the largest quality and greater power. The other Companies have also many orders, which are being filled as rapidly as possible.

☞ We understand that the Reformed Dutch Church of White House, N. J., have tendered a unanimous call upon Rev. A. LLOYD, of Hudson, N. J.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.—A letter written on board the United States ship-of-war *Independence*, dated Paita, June 14, says that a portion of the *Pacific squadron has been singularly unfortunate*, not only in the number of deaths that have occurred, but also in the necessity that has arisen for an almost constant Court Martial. Among the deaths are those of Passed Midshipman WASHINGTON TOTTEN, of Washington, D. C., and Lieutenant JOHN MOONEY, of Maine, who jumped overboard and was drowned. Lieutenant RHIND has been dismissed from the Pacific squadron on charges *preferred against him for disrespect to Capt.* JOHN BOUTWELL of the *John Adams*. Three or four other officers are to be tried, but their sentence it is anticipated will not be quite so severe. The health of the *Independence* and the *John Adams* was good. The former expected to leave in a few days *after the date of the letter.*

MARRIED.

On Thursday, July 19, by Rev. Dr. C. Cook, FRANCIS A. CROOKE, Esq., of Baltimore, to Miss MARY BROWN, eldest daughter of Rev. E. Brown of Philadelphia.

At Colchester, Conn., on Wednesday, July 18, by Rev. *Augustus Bolles*, EDWIN B. STINSON, M. D., *of New-York*, to Miss MARY E. WHEELER, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 19, EMILY, youngest daughter of John J. and Mary Smith, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, *from the residence of her father*, No. 79 Av. —, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday morning, July 20, of congestion of the brain, HENRY JONES, youngest son of Albert L. and Harriet Winship, aged 11 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 79 Greene-st., *without further invitation. His remains will be taken to* Newark, N. J., for interment.

In this City, on Friday morning, July 20, SARAH GRAHAM, *eldest daughter of the* late John H. McCall, and granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Boyd.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, precisely, from her late residence, No. 101 9th-st.

In this City, on Friday, July 20, WILLIAM JAMES, twin son of John J. and Ann Eliza Van Dalsem, aged 5 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, July 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 211 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 20, of dysentery, FRANCES E. PRICE, the youngest daughter of Reuben and *Frances* Price, aged 3 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, 21st st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, July 20, of congestion of the brain, MARIA SMITH, daughter of Henry and Lydia S. Ide, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend *her funeral* this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No. 25 Pierrepont-st.

In Brooklyn on Friday, July 13, SARAH C. B. GARRISON, at No. 131 South 4th-st., aged 36 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 20.

$5,000	Indiana State 5s...	84½	275	Cumberl'd Coal Co..s3	28½
5,000	Tenn 6s '90....	96½	200	do....s10	28
8,000	Missouri 6s....	95½	550	do....s3	28
10,000	do....b60	96	200	do....b30	28
5,500	Louisiana 6s....b3	84	300	do....b60	28
12,000	do....	83½	700	do....s3	28
5,000	California 7s '70....	85	100	Nor. Carolina Copper.	
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s..s3.	102½	250	Hwassi Mg. Company	3
3,000	*Erie Bonds of '83..*	90½	170	*N. Y. Central R. R.*.s3	101¼
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75..	82	550	Erie Railroad....	51
3,000	do....	82½	350	do....	51¼
1,000	Hud. R. 2 M. Bds.	92	600	do....b60	51½
10,000	Hud. R. 3 M. Bds.	76½	400	do....s30	51
1,000	Hud. Convt. Bds..	75½	100	do....b60	51¼
5,000	Ill. C. R.R. Bs. s30	85	300	do....b60	51½
16,000	do....b10	85½	600	Reading R. R....opg	90½
5,000	do....	85½	400	do....s60	90
10,000	Ill. Free Bds..b10	86	100	N. & W. R. R..ex div.	30
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. Bds.	90½	13	N. H. & Hart'd R. R...	125
7,000	do....	90	250	Hudson River R. R...	40½
5	Bank New-York....	118	12	Gal. & Chicago R. R..	109
10	*Metropolitan Bank...*	108	112	*Cleve. & Toledo R. R.*	89
25	Bank of America....	112	150	do....b3	89½
10	Merchants Exch. Bk	106	50	do....s30	89½
10	*Bank of Commerce...*	109½	300	do....b3	89½
7	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	99	50	do....s30	89½
100	Canton Company....	26¼	50	do....b60	90
100	do....s60	26	6	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R. R.	93½
50	Panama Railroad.. c	100	10	do....	93½
50	do....s60	100			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	N.Y. Central 7s..s3.	103½	500	Reading Railroad..opg	90½
2,000	California 7s, '70..	85½	100	do....s30	90¼
500	*do*....	86	100	do....b60	90
50	Nic. Transit Co....s3	17½	100	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	89½
50	Cumb. Coal Co....s3	28	100	do....b60	90
100	do....b60	28½	100	do....b10	89½
100	do....	28	50	do....s60	89½
30	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	101	200	do....b60	90
200	Erie Railroad....s60	51½	50	Wis. Lake S. R. R..s3	85½
300	do....b60	51	25	do....	85
250	do....s3	51	100	Harlem Railroad..b60	28½

FRIDAY, July 20—P. M.

The European mails per *Canada*, at Boston this morning, reached this City this evening. We find but little in them beyond what we have already published under our telegraphic head. The details of the political news are unimportant. The London accounts to the latest dates speak of an unchanged Money market. The receipts of gold from this country and Australia continued rather extensive, but the course of exchanges with the Continent being against England, led to a considerable export of the precious metal to the Continent, which promised to continue for some time. But in view of the heavy arrivals of treasure in England, and the large amount of bullion in the Bank thereof, the influence of the outward movement in Gold on the Money market was not dreaded. The Bank had lost about $752,255 during the week preceding the last return, as compared with the previous one, but it had not altered its rates of interest. The London Stock market did not exhibit much life, but possessed considerable steadiness. Consols were quiet, and closed at 91⅛@91¼, cash. The Paris Bourse had witnessed more animation in French Three per Cents, which had experienced a slight improvement, but left off at f.66.15, cash. Letters from Paris state that the application of the Turkish to the French Government to guarantee a loan had been acceded to, and that the amount would be larger than was anticipated—namely, $25,000,000. Our files contain but little in reference to American Securities in the London Market. The *European Times* says that the supply of American State Stocks continued limited and inadequate to the demand—a circumstance much in favor of the various Railroad Securities, in which a good business was going forward, with every appearance of its continuance. Prices were firm and buoyant. On this point, SATTERTHWAITE's latest circular has the following: "The Market for American Securities continues active, though in State Bonds there is much less business than in Railroad Bonds, the demand for which steadily increases, but is confined to those of well known character, either for intrinsic worth or highly probable future value. New-York 6 ₩ cent. and 7 ₩ cent. Bonds are more inquired for than for some time past. Erie Bonds, 1883 and 1875, are maintained at last week's rates, but have not improved upon the advance reported, per *Africa*, from New-York. For Illinois Free Land Bonds the demand is constantly increasing, and the price is fully ½ to 1 ₩ cent. above Construction Bonds; for the Shares also, there are many inquiries—they close very firm, with buyers, at 2 dis. Pennsylvania Central and Michigan Central Bonds are both firm. The recent issue of Michigan Central 8 ₩ cent. Sterling Bonds are 5 to 7 premium." The mail accounts from the Manufacturing Districts, and in reference to general business at Liverpool, contain nothing really new.

No remarkable alteration occurred in our Stock market to-day. The weather was unfavorable for the transaction of business. The sales at each meeting of the Stock Board were limited, but as there was no injurious influence brought to bear upon prices, these were generally pretty well sustained. The shares of the New-York Central Road were sparingly dealt in at 101¼. The prospect of a 4 ₩ cent. dividend, payable in August, as mentioned in our last, had no effect on this Stock. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed to-morrow and reopened on the 21st August. A fair amount of Erie shares was purchased, but at a little irregular and weaker prices. Reading appeared brisker, but not quite so firm, though towards the close they were recovering in this regard. A better inquiry prevailed for Cleveland and Toledo, which opened at 89 and closed at 90, b60. Galena and Chicago were inactive, but steady. Hudson River brought 40½; Harlem, 28½, b60; and Panama, 100¼, cash; but the operations in these were light. Railway Bonds were not freely dealt in; prices, however, varied little. State Stocks continued without much animation or change in value. The market closed with, if anything, more strength and brighter prospects.

Money was quite abundant, but the demand from responsible borrowers was slack, and the accumulation in the banks and with private capitalists continued, which preserved the ease in loan and discount rates. Call loans were available at 5@6 ₩ cent.; while good 30@90 days' paper was readily discounted at 6@7 ₩ cent. There was not much moving in Foreign Exchanges. Sterling was quoted at 109½@110, without transactions. We heard of a slight business, at former rates, in Continental Bills, for the *North Star*, sailing hence to-morrow, (Saturday,) *for Havre, via Southampton.* The engagements of specie for this vessel, have been, so far, inconsiderable. It is unlikely she will take out much of a treasure freight. A Collins steamer leaves here on next Wednesday, for Liverpool, direct, and what specie is to be immediately shipped, will be apt to be reserved for this packet. The payments through the Clearing-House to-day amounted to $13,870,229 39, and balances to $905,331 43.

The Foreign Dry Goods import, this week, is the heaviest of the season, and is in excess of that of the corresponding week last year, the total being $3,337,996, the week just closed,—most of which was entered for consumption direct,—against $2,384,163, the same week last July. Much of the large import was in discharge of early orders for Fall Goods, which the manufacturers abroad have not been able to fill with more promptness. Hence, the magnitude of the current entries, on the eve of a revival of business. This revival is not expected to become general ere the close of the present month. Importers are industriously preparing for it, and the importance of their initiatory movements is shown by the weekly returns of the receipts of foreign dry goods at this port. The import summary for the week just closed, is as follows:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHD'N.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	2,767	$857,757	357	$85,978	251	$69,788
Man. of Cotton.	1,765	389,872	147	38,206	162	32,866
Man. of Silk....	1,487	1,383,489	118	81,073	201	66,306
Man. of Flax...	825	274,316	98	22,637	89	17,490
Miscellaneous..	356	108,656	372	8,018	42	15,270
Total.......	7,170	$3,092,080	1,061	$245,909	745	$220,349
		245,909				3,092,080
Total entered....		$3,337,996	Total marketed.			$3,312,4[illegible]

No less than three new Banks are being organized in this City, if we are to credit reports in the street. One to represent the French and German Dry Goods Importers—with a capital of $1,000,000, subscribed to the extent of $600,000 in Europe, and $400,000 here—is spoken of as being already organized with Mr. BEHRENS as President, and Mr. ERNST CAREY as Cashier; but a name for it yet remains to be selected. Another—to represent the Hebrew commercial class—with a capital of $500,000 or $1,000,000, has been for some time in contemplation; it is now partly organized, with a subscription list which takes a considerable *portion of its capital stock.* The third is yet in embryo, but if all that is said about the designs of the projectors be true, it is likely to be of the utmost value. A writer in the *Independent* of this week refers to it, stating that some of our heavy capitalists contemplate establishing a large banking institution on Broadway, near the Park, and arguing that it will be of no advantage to the business community, unless it begins with a capital of at least $2,000,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $5,000,000. It is contended that the public *will then have confidence in it*, and its stock will find ready purchasers. Should the discontented ex-Directors of the Broadway Bank pursue their project, and get up a new institution in opposition to the one from whose management they have been forced to retire, their establishment will add to the number of our inchoate Banking Corporations.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Canada.] LIVERPOOL, *Friday, July 6, 1855.*

The renewal of active operations, reported as the ruling feature in COTTON with the close of business last week, was but of short duration—the quantity then taken meeting the pressing requirements of spinners; and the accounts (though conflicting in their tenor) per *Africa*, advising a decline in rates at New-York, consequent upon an increase in the receipts at the shipping ports, with the promise of further large arrivals, influenced a curtailed demand on Monday, which was even more circumscribed on Tuesday, and subsequently has been very moderate. The continuance of fine weather and prevailing ease in MONEY matters inspire confidence with the advocates of short supply, who comprise by far the greater number of holders, and whose position is further strengthened by the fact of incoming imports requiring an advance on existing rates, to cover cost and charges; but an element of weakness consists in the threatened general adoption of short time (meetings having taken place in various districts with that object in view, though unattended with any decisive results) in the working of the mills, and by reducing the consumption, lead to a more satisfactory state of trade, should prices materially vary, which occasions a wavering feeling and causes irregularity, enabling buyers to operate below the quotations, which are reduced ⅛d. ₩ lb., but at which quantity could not be realized, the market closing to-day quietly, and estimated sales of 5,000 bales, of which 500 are to speculators and exporters.

The total sales of the week amount to 45,410 bales, of which 36,760 are American. Speculators have taken 11,780, and Exporters 2,330, leaving 31,300 bales of all kinds to the trade.

The Import for same time is 52,677 bales, of which 42,959 are American.

The quantity known to be at sea from American ports is about 79,000 bales.

PRICES TO-DAY.

	Fair.	Middling.	Ordinary.
New-Orleans..............	7⅛d.	6 7-16d.	5d.@5½d.
Mobile....................	7d.	6 5-16d.	5d.@5½d.
Atlantic..................	7d.	6¼d.	5d.@5¼d.

	1855. Bales.	1854. Bales.
Total taken for Consumption....	1,175,180	988,100
Total taken for Export (actual)..	92,738	88,832

	American.	Brazil.	Egypt'n.	E.India.	W.India.	Total.
Stock this day..	422,690	43,800	38,540	160,180	390	665,600
Same time 1854.	579,980	47,920	57,380	136,960	2,910	825,150

The Manchester market for both GOODS and YARNS, after evincing symptoms of improvement, has again relapsed into a quiet state, with a demand too limited fairly to test prices, but which are lower during the week.

Our Grain market is still under the influence of very fine weather, and the demand for all articles of Breadstuffs confined to dealers' requirements, at prices favoring buyers, the decline in WHEAT and FLOUR varying according to quality, the finest samples suffering to a less extent than inferior descriptions, but generally about 2d. ₩ 70 lbs. on the former, and 6d. ₩ bbl. on the latter. INDIAN CORN, in like manner, is affected, and prices 2s. to 3s. ₩ quarter lower, with a very slow inquiry.

Wheat per 70 lbs.	s.	d.	Flour per 196 lbs.	s.	d.
Genesee and Phila....	11	6	Ohio, superfine........	41	0
Mixed American......	11	0	Philadelphia and Balt.	40	0
INDIAN CORN ₩ 480 lbs.			West'n and Canadian.	39	0
White..............	45	0	Inferior and Sour.....	35	0
Yellow.............	45	0			

ASHES—The sales embrace 400 bbls.; Old Pots at 28s. 6d., and New at 31s., and Pearls at 32s. to 33s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

BARK—Has changed hands, 20 hhds. of Philadelphian at 8s. 3d., and 300 bags of Baltimore at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

LARD—300 tons of good quality have realized 50s. to 54s. ₩ cwt.

LINSEED CAKE—Is in request; a parcel of thin oblong brought £11 ₩ ton.

RESIN—Meets with ready sale; 4,000 bbls. having been disposed of at 4s. 1d. to 4s. 4d. for Common up to 8s. ₩ cwt. for fine.

TALLOW—Moderate sales at 48s. to 52s. ₩ cwt.

TURPENTINE—Is without change in value, and business limited to 200 bbls. of Spirits at 33s.

WRIGHT JUNIOR & CO.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 20.

The transactions in IRON during the past week show an improving market, and that early preparations are making for the Autumn and Winter business. Sales 4,350 tons of Pig, at $25@$26 for No. 1 Foundry; $24@$25 for No. 2, and $23@$24 for Forge. Bars in active demand, and Mills fully employed. Sales 475 tons, at $70@$75. SHEET IRON firm at $1 10. NAILS improving.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 18.

Our COTTON market is dull and prices have declined ⅛c. Sales to-day 1,100 bales, at 9½c.@10c. for middling.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, July 18.

There is a limited demand for COTTON to-day. Sales 200 bales, at prices ranging from 11c.@11¼c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$1,000 Beaver Meadow Railroad 6s, 103½; $500 Union Canal 6s, 60; $500 Schuylkill Nav. Boat Loan, 81½; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 88; $2,000 Allegheny Co. 6s, A. V., 74; 500 Lehigh Zinc, 2½; 3 Lehigh Scrip, 67; 345 Reading Railroad, 44½; 27 Girard Bank, 12½.

Between Boards—$4,000 Pittsburg 6s, Steuben., 90; $500 City 5s, 90; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 100; 100 Reading Railroad, 45; 50 do., C. & P., 45½.

Second Board—$14,000 City Railroad 6s, 94; $10,000 City 6s, 98½; $1,200 City 6s, '58, 96; $5,000 Pittsburg 6s, A. V., 80; 50 Long Island Railroad, 16½; 6 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 2 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 62; 100 Reading Railroad, 45½; 20 North. Lib. Gas, 25½; 1 Bank of N. America, 160.

After Board—100 Reading Railroad, 45½; 1 Bank of North America, 160.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 119; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@44½; Morris Canal, 14@14½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 72@73; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 16@16½; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 12@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 2@2¼; Union Canal, [illegible]; New Creek, [illegible].

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
North Star........	New-York........	Havre........	July 21
Pacific........	New-York........	Liverpool........	July 25
Arago........	New-York........	Havre........	July 28
Canada........	Boston........	Liverpool........	Aug. 1
FROM EUROPE.			
Atlantic........	Liverpool........	New-York........	July 11
Washington........	Southampton........	New-York........	July [illegible]
Asia........	Liverpool........	Boston........	July [illegible]
Ariel........	Havre........	New-York........	July [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In the steamship Northern Light, for San Francisco via Nicaragua—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger, G. H. Wines & Co.'s messenger, Freeman & Co's messenger, R. M. Reed and lady, E. Brewster and lady, H. W. Allen, C. Gentz, Mrs. M. Hitt and child, Minzesheimer, Mrs. M. A. Webster and two children, J. W. Towne and lady, G. H. Dayton, J. W. Morse, Mrs. W. C. Ewing and two children, S. A. Kinney, Mrs. C. Reese and servant, Mrs. M. Green, L. Cohen, lady and child, [illegible], Mrs. M. M. Smith and boy, T. G. Wiedman and lady, H. Wiedman, G. [illegible], Mrs. S. J. Hall, H. V. Rogers, Wm. Sternburt, H. [illegible], lady and three children, F. Martin, J. Moreno, [illegible] Otis and lady, Isaac Hanford and lady, Mrs. [illegible] and two children, E. Sylvester, Capt. D. Aldridge, R. I. Crane, Mrs. W. Fullard, infant and servant, Mrs. E. D. Johns and two children, E. Green and son, Miss J. Leonard, C. H. Latimer, T. G. Fellows and lady, Mrs. Ellen Day and servant, Mrs. M. O'Donnell and child, J. Richards, [illegible], J. Burwell, A. Davidson, Miss Julia Yentes and sister, Mrs. S. Bullard, Miss E. McCartney and child, C. H. Garrison, Mrs. Louis Pepper, A. Cohen, C. A. Bergman, lady and infant, B. C. Fowler, D. N. Stevens, M. Gutterman, [illegible] Agnew, Mrs. Agnew and three children, E. D. Fowler, M. G. McCartney, H. Goulet, J. Turner, J. W. Gage, [illegible] Phillips, T. F. W. Price, lady and three children, Mrs. Dunbar, J. Morehouse, H. W. Norton, J. S. Hill, H. G. Smith, K. W. Snyder, S. White, J. W. Richardson, A. H. Richardson, A. H. Stewart, M. Patie and lady, J. Kirman, G. W. Fellows, J. B. Atkinson, Alonzo Butler, J. Y. Owens, Wm. Collamore, M. Smith, M. Prior, S. Chenoweth, A. [illegible], C. Nicolo, T. Oldmeyer, Wm. Anderson, H. Jacobs, J. Dunn, lady and four children, Miss Martha, Mrs. M. A. Coulthwood, H. Stanton, J. B. Kennedy, J. R. [illegible], Wm. Redding, J. Herman, lady and infant, Miss E. [illegible], Mrs. E. Buckett, Louis Meyer, Mrs. C. D. [illegible] and two children, Mrs. H. Foley, Miss E. Keen, Mrs. C. Sullivan and two children, Mrs. Ann Matthews, J. B. Wright, Mrs. Caraven, J. Field, G. Crissman, lady and infant, C. Spaulding, W. Devens, lady and two children, J. Collins and lady, Wm. Collins, D. Boynton, M. Roberts, Mrs. Mary [illegible] and child, Miss Julia Kinnan, Martin Kean, M. Brown, M. Goodman, C. Finley, G. Cohen, A. L. Brown, M. [illegible], lady and two children, M. Marcus, lady and two children, P. Morris, M. Williams, G. Caverman and lady, T. R. Furlong, Miss Ellen Duvall, Miss Mary White, Wm. Allen, Miss Mary Black, S. Bowness, M. Dougherty, lady and infant, Miss E. Dougherty, Miss Ann Dougherty, Mrs. Barker, W. E. Williams, Jane Dennison, Miss Jane Stewart, D. Stewart, M. Merrill, G. Woodward, C. Sweeney, Miss G. Reed, Jane Weir, J. Stewart, Mrs. McCarty and two children, Mrs. Frimpey, E. Connel, M. Wabbell, G. Wabbell, Mrs. Wabbell and infant, Mrs. P. Conlan and two children, J. Carroll, lady and infant, T. Barry and lady, J. D. Buckley, J. Gordon, C. J. Smith, J. Gallen, H. H. Jones, R. Y. Hutchinson, J. T. Hutchinson, E. Eddy, E. Fitzgerald and lady, M. Phillips, Mrs. A. Hines, J. Friedmann, lady and infant, Miss S. Guerrert, P. Peters, Mrs. C. Haywood, infant, J. Slavin and lady, W. S. Bartlett, Miss Mary Callahan, Mary Sheas, Mrs. Sarah Henry, B. Lee and lady, Mrs. M. Fuller, Miss M. Maloney, Miss J. Redding, S. Moss and lady, P. Davy and lady, W. L. Davy, W. Henrick and lady, W. F. Davy, Miss Jane Carr, Miss E. Callahan, J. [illegible], and 421 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg—G. Bell, G. G. F. Holmes, E. F. Foster, Wm. Hipkins, A. Stockwell, W. B. Williams, W. Gordon, D. Crafton, J. W. Blan, Edward Brown, S. T. Williamson, R. Bate, T. Irving, George Myers, John Hancock and lady, Mrs. C. Vidal, Miss F. Vidal, Miss Eldridge, Miss C. M. Smith, Miss M. E. Cone, H. P. Smith, R. W. Cone, Miss L. Lee, Rev. C. H. Reed, lady and 3 children, G. Booth, W. H. Perry, Mrs. Leslie, Miss H. Hall, M. Robinson and lady, Capt. A. D. Peck, D. Sugarman, W. Glass and lady, J. P. Carter, W. B. Lathrop, S. Watts, B. Hunter, J. G. Hudson, John Beard, Mrs. Smith and child, Miss M. A. Bennett, Miss R. H. Cays, Mrs. M. Looney, Mrs. C. Redmond, J. C. Errington and lady, John Cork and lady, Miss M. Gates, *Miss M. Briant*, T. A. Capt, Mrs. M. Worth and 2 children, Miss Cushing, Miss Bockwell, Mrs. M. B. Drummond, Miss M. Blunt, Mrs. A. E. Ridley, Miss A. Rockwell, R. R. Parker, W. A. Newyer and son, G. Potter and lady, G. Bradley, J. Mitchell—and 90 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 46 | Sun sets.... 7 28 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 10 19 | Gov. Island.. 1 04 | Hell Gate.... 2 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, JULY 20.

Cleared.

Steamships—Empire City, Windle, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, San Juan, C. Morgan.

Ships—Cora Linn, Dunham, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; Hornet, Benson, San Francisco, A. M. Lawrence.

Barks—Petrel, Avery, Jacksonville, Brett, Son & Co.; Virginian, Kenney, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; C. W. Poultney, Conant, Philadelphia, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Laura, Snow, Keller, Comeet, E. W. Trundle; [illegible], Philadelphia, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Lunette, York, Portland, Russell & Vining.

Brig—Princeton, Allen, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners—E. S. Willetts, Camerdon, Washington, J. H. Matthews; Pleiades, (Br.,) Nickerson, Windsor, J. B. Whitney; M. Shinner, Chaplin, Bucksville, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. W. Starr, Starr, Baltimore, J. S. Morrill; R. W. Brown, Derrickson, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; S. A. Edwards, Harvick, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Neptune's Bride, Gillett, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord; Mary Wise, Conklin, Port au Platt, White & Duncan; Atlantic, Hile, Salem, master.

Sloop—Helen, Russell, New-Bedford, master.

Barge—Minnesota, Wright, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Propeller—Tacony, Hand, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Ship N. B. Palmer, Bradbury, Manilla April 12, and anchored at Anjier 28th, with sugar, hemp, &c., to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Java Head May 2, St. Helena June 16, and the Equator on the 28th.

Ship Driver, Hebberton, Liverpool June 8, with mdse. and 300 passengers to David Ogden. July 1, Henry Lawrence, a seaman, fell from main-topgallant yard and was lost. 14th inst., boarded schr. Quickstep, of Provincetown, 6 weeks out, with 16,000 fish.

Ship Fanny Fern, (of Bath,) Jordan, New-Orleans 13 ds., with cotton to Eagle & Hazard.

Ship Union, Davis, New-Orleans 18 ds., with mdse. to W. T. Frost; anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Ship Arnold Boninger, (Prus.,) Hechsgen, Rotterdam 45 ds., with mdse. and 42 passengers to [illegible].

Bark Albertine, Barton, Havana July 11, with sugar and cigars to Moses Taylor & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Guard, of [illegible], Miller, for Alicante.

Bark Panchita, Stone, Cardenas July 10, with sugar to Mora & Navarra—vessel to J. R. Sard.

Brig Kate Anderson, (of Belfast,) Lincoln, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Nancy R. Hagan, (of Bucksport,) Hagan, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Elvira, Brown, Cardenas July 12, with sugar to R. Blanco—vessel to J. H. Jones.

Brig L. Copeland, (of Boston,) Moore, Pensacola June 28, with lumber to Brown & Cottrell.

Brig Kate Anderson, (of Belfast,) Lincoln, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to master. Sld in co. with bark Glen, for Boston, and brig Telegraph, for Philadelphia.

Brig Nebraska, (of Baltimore,) Moore, Sagua la Grande July 12, with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. C. R. Dixon, (3-masted,) Garris, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Bateman & Budderow.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Alden, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Florida, Mott, Eleuthera 9 ds., with pineapples and green fruit to J. Eneas. Left no Am. vessel.

Schr. Metis, (of Newport,) Savage, Kingston 18 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., and 18 passengers to Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Clementine, Briggs, Wilmington 4 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Leonora, Hayes, Plymouth, N. C., 3 ds., with shingles to Benton Brothers.

Schr. Sarah Bauer, Pearson, Georgetown 4 ds., with naval stores to Barnes, Bateman & Budderow.

Schr. Lamartine, Briggs, Wilmington 4 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Albert Mason, Smith, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Barton, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Freestone, Brooks, Connecticut River, with stone.

Schr. Anna Maria, Conklin, Wilmington 5 ds., with naval stores to S. L. Mitchill.

Schr. Oregon, English, Wilmington 4 ds., with naval stores to S. L. Mitchill.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Coe, Portland, Conn., with stone.

WIND—Sunrise, S. W.; meridian, E. N. E.; sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Empire City, Windle, Aspinwall; Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, San Juan.

Below.

Barks Lawrence, fm. Bordeaux; Jas. Brand, from —. —(By pilot boat Moses H. Grinnell.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 20—Spoken, May 25, lat. 16 N., lon. 38 W., ship Penguin, New-York, for Hong Kong. April 28, lat. [illegible] S., lon. [illegible], ship Atlanta, New-York, for San Francisco. June 14, lat. 36 30 N., lon. 63 30 W., ship John Jay, New-York, for Manilla. The schr. Watchman, fm. Pictou, N. S., for Wareham, foundered on the 17th inst., near the Isle of Shoals; all hands were saved and have arr. at Portland.

Memoranda.

Capt. Griffiths, of ship Silas Holmes, arr. at this port yesterday, fm. New Orleans, reports: July 9, at 9 o'clock A. M., exchanged signals with an Am. sloop-of-war, and parted co. with her off Havana. July 11, at noon, exchanged signals with a Br. man-of-war, and saw several brigs-of-war cruising off Cuba. The ship Union, Davis, for New-York, sld. June 30; bark Fanny Fern, for do. July 2.

Spoken, &c.

April 27, lat. 1 33 S., lon. 100 45 E., Br. bark Leopard, fm. London for Singapore.

April 29, in Straits of Gaspar, Am. bark Star of the East, bound Northward.

April 30, off St. Nicholas, ships Minstrell and Lowell.

June 2, off Table Bay, was signalized ship Joseph Bradley, fm. Calcutta for New York.

June 4, lat. 28 30 S., lon. 15 55 E., Br. schr. Hannah Bodner, fm. Mauritius for London.

June 7, lat. 30 10 S., lon. 15 20 E., was signalized Br. ship Bona Ventura, fm. Calcutta for Liverpool.

June 9, lat. 29 05 S., lon. 13 05 E., Br. bark Kingsdown, fm. Singapore for London.

June 16, going into St. Helena, Br. ship City of Bristol, fm. Mauritius for London.

June 28, lat. 7 S., lon. 20 50 W., was seen a ship (flower rigged) stdg S., showing Marryatt's numbers 882, supposed 20 distinguishing pendant.

July 8, lat. 29 40 N., lon. 68 45 W., was seen brig Hanover, stg. S. W.

July 12, lat. 29 28, lon. 73 30, was passed brig Maria, Bailey, fm. Hayti for New York.

June 16, lat. 33 30, lon. 73 exchanged signals with schr. G. L. Dixon, (3 masted,) bound N.

July 16, lat. 33 20, lon. 79 25, schr. Black Squall, hence for Port Lavacca.

July 19, lat. 37 15, lon. 74 15, by pilot boat Elwood Walter, ship Lee Choo, fm. Hampton Roads for Boston.

July 17, lat. 39 46, lon. 73 46, bark Nathaniel Cogswell, of and for Boston, fm. Laguna.

Foreign Ports.

At Cape Haytien, July 7, schr. Rattlesnake, for New-York in 2 ds.; brig Laurilla, fm. Boston just arr.

At St. Johns, P. R., 5th inst., brig Onward, for Ponce, to finish ldg. for New-York.

At Trinidad, July 4, ship [illegible], Blair, for Cowes in 10 ds.; Jenny Pitts, Snow, for London in 10 ds.; [illegible], Lewis, for New-York in 2 ds.; Brunette, [illegible]; brigs Capt. Tom, Pierson, for New-York in 4 ds.; Sea, [illegible], New-York in 4 ds.; Titania, [illegible], for New-York, in 10 ds.

At Manilla, April 7, ships Winged Arrow, wtg.; Australia, for the States soon; Florida, for China, repairing, to sail soon.

At Batavia, April 25, ship Flying Fish, for United States, etc.